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(11) **CA 2 403 321** (13) **A1**

(40) 20.09.2001  
(43) 20.09.2001

(12)

(21) 2 403 321

(22) 16.03.2001

(51) Int. Cl. 7:

**C07D 213/75, A61P 9/00,  
A61P 19/00, A61P 25/00,  
A61P 29/00, A61P 31/00,  
A61P 35/00, A61P 27/02,  
C07D 471/04, A61P 35/04,  
A61P 11/06, A61P 15/06,  
A61P 27/06, A61P 37/06,  
A61P 9/08, A61P 9/10,  
A61P 15/10, A61P 19/10,  
C07D 401/12, C07D 405/12,  
C07D 409/12, A61P 9/12,  
A61P 15/18, A61K 31/437,  
A61K 31/4409, A61K 31/4436,  
A61K 31/4709, A61K 31/55**

(85) 13.09.2002

(86) PCT/JP01/02132

(87) WO01/068607

(30) 2000-074764 JP 16.03.2000

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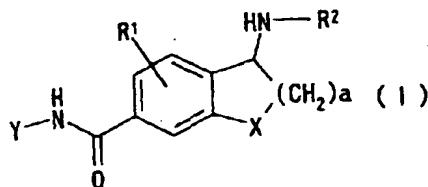
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.

(54) COMPOSES D'AMIDE ET UTILISATION

(54) AMIDE COMPOUNDS AND USE THEREOF

(57)

Amide compounds represented by the following general formula (I), isomers thereof or pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the same; wherein R1 represents hydrogen etc.; R2 represents hydrogen, etc.; X represents SO<sub>2</sub>, etc.; Y represents a group of the formula (III), etc.; and a is 2. These compounds exhibit a remarkable and selective Rho kinase inhibitory effect without any troublesome toxicity and are excellent in oral absorbability, pharmacokinetics (drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, etc.) and physical properties (stability, etc.) as the compounds per se. Owing to these characteristics, these compounds are useful as remedies for various diseases in which Rho kinase participates.





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CA 2403321 A1 2001/09/20

(21) 2 403 321

(12) DEMANDE DE BREVET CANADIEN  
CANADIAN PATENT APPLICATION

(13) A1

(86) Date de dépôt PCT/PCT Filing Date: 2001/03/16

(87) Date publication PCT/PCT Publication Date: 2001/09/20

(85) Entrée phase nationale/National Entry: 2002/09/13

(86) N° demande PCT/PCT Application No.: JP 2001/002132

(87) N° publication PCT/PCT Publication No.: 2001/068607

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2000/03/16 (2000-074764) JP

(51) Cl.Int.<sup>7</sup>/Int.Cl.<sup>7</sup> C07D 213/75, A61K 31/55,  
A61K 31/4709, A61P 9/00, A61K 31/4436,  
A61K 31/4409, A61K 31/437, A61P 15/18, A61P 31/00,  
A61P 29/00, A61P 25/00, A61P 19/00, ...

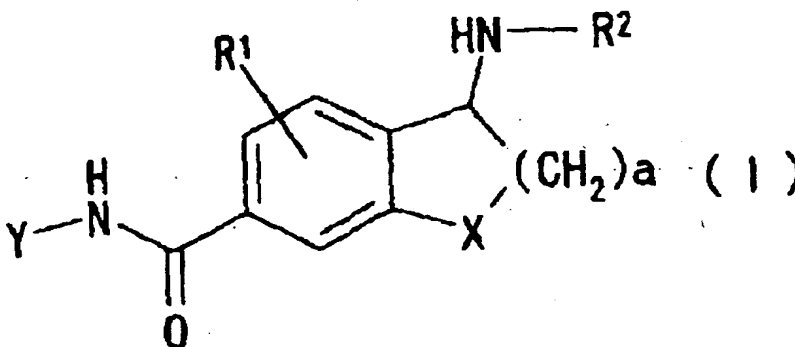
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(54) Titre : COMPOSES D'AMIDE ET UTILISATION

(54) Title: AMIDE COMPOUNDS AND USE THEREOF



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

Amide compounds represented by the following general formula (I), isomers thereof or pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the same; wherein R<sup>1</sup> represents hydrogen etc.; R<sup>2</sup> represents hydrogen, etc.; X represents SO<sub>2</sub>, etc.; Y represents a group of the formula (III), etc.; and a is 2. These compounds exhibit a remarkable and selective Rho kinase inhibitory effect without any troublesome toxicity and are excellent in oral absorbability, pharmacokinetics (drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, etc.) and physical properties (stability, etc.) as the compounds per se. Owing to these characteristics, these compounds are useful as remedies for various diseases in which Rho kinase participates.

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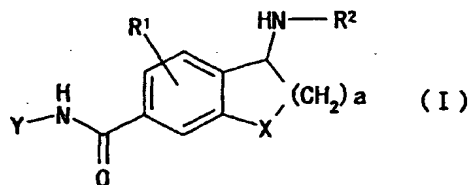
(21) **2 403 321**

(13) **A1**

(51) Cl.Int.<sup>7</sup>/Int.Cl.<sup>7</sup> (suite/continued) A61P 9/12, A61P 19/10, A61P 15/10, A61P 9/10, A61P 9/08, A61P 37/06, A61P 27/06, A61P 15/06, A61P 11/06, A61P 35/04, A61P 27/02, A61P 35/00, C07D 471/04, C07D 409/12, C07D 405/12, C07D 401/12

## ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention relates to an amide compound of the formula



5 wherein  $R^1$  is a hydrogen and the like,  $R^2$  is a hydrogen and the like, X is  $SO_2$  and the like, Y is the formula (III) and the like and a is 2, an isomer thereof or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The compound of the present invention shows a remarkable and selective Rho kinase  
 10 inhibitory action, is free of problematic toxicity, shows fine oral absorption and drug kinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and the like of the drug), and shows superior properties (e.g., stability etc.) as a compound. Accordingly, it can be used as a therapeutic drug for various  
 15 diseases in which Rho kinase is involved.

## DESCRIPTION

### AMIDE COMPOUNDS AND USE THEREOF

#### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a novel amide compound  
5 having a Rho kinase inhibitory action. Moreover, the present  
invention relates to use of the compound as a pharmaceutical  
agent, a reagent or a diagnostic agent.

#### BACKGROUND ART

Ever since the discovery of Ras in 1981, a number of  
10 small GTP binding proteins (small G proteins) similar to Ras  
have been found, and many physiological functions they possess  
have been studied. These small G proteins have a molecular  
weight of 20,000-30,000 and do not have a subunit structure.  
They all specifically bind GDP and GTP, and hydrolyze the thus-  
15 bound GTP (GTPase activity) (Hall, A., Science, 249, 635-640,  
1990; Bourne, H. R. et al., Nature, 349, 117-127, 1991).

To date, more than 50 kinds of genes encoding these  
small G proteins have been found from yeast to mammals, forming  
a superfamily. These small G proteins are largely divided into  
20 5 groups of Ras, Rho, Rab, Arf and others, according to the  
similarity of their amino acid sequences.

Of these, Rho was named so because its gene isolated in  
the form of cDNA from sea hare neuromuscle encodes a  
polypeptide having about 35% homology with Ras (Ras homologue)  
25 (Madaule, P., Cell, 41, 31-40, 1985).

Rho is specifically ADP ribosylated by C3 enzyme, which  
is one of the botulinum toxins, and Staphylococcal toxin EDIN,  
and inactivated (Narumiya, S. and Morii, S., Cell Signal, 5, 9-  
19, 1993; Sekine, A. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 264, 8602-8605,  
30 1989). Hence, the C3 enzyme and EDIN were used to study the  
involvement of Rho in cell functions from various aspects.

For example, phosphorylation by myosin light chain (MLC)  
kinase is considered to enable actin-myosin interaction and  
initiate contraction of smooth muscle, and the structure of

smooth muscle myosin phosphatase, which dephosphorylates MLC, has been clarified (Shimizu, H. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 269, 30407-30411). It has been clarified that the activity of myosin phosphatase is, like MLC kinase, under the control of the intracellular signal transduction system and Rho is involved in this mechanism. Moreover, an active Rho bound with GTP has been found to enhance Ca-dependent contraction in a smooth muscle skinned fiber specimen (Hirata, K., J. Biol. Chem., 267, 8719-8722, 1992), thereby suggesting that the increase in Ca sensitivity in smooth muscle contraction is caused by the inhibition of myosin phosphatase activity via Rho.

In Swiss 3T3 cell and 3Y1 cell, moreover, Rho-dependent promotion of tyrosine phosphorylation (Kumagai, N. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 270, 8466-8473, 1993) and activation of many kinds of serine/threonine kinases (Kumagai, N. et al., FEBS Lett., 366, 11-16, 1995) have been acknowledged. From this, the presence of plural protein kinases in the downstream of Rho in the signal transduction pathway via Rho has been suggested and, serine/threonine kinase (Rho kinase) activated along with the activation of Rho, such as ROC $\alpha$  (Leung, T. et al., J. Biol. Chem., 270, 29051-29054, 1995) [another name Rho-kinase, ROCK-II] and p160ROCK (Ishizaki, T. et al., EMBO J., 15, 1885-1893, 1996) [another name ROC $\beta$ , ROCK-I], have been reported as one of the proteins that transduct signals from Rho.

In addition, it has been reported that this Rho kinase directly phosphorylates myosin phosphatase and inhibits its activity (Kimura, K. et al., Science, 273, 245-248, 1996).

In recent years, a certain kind of amide compound has been found to be a selective Rho kinase inhibitor (Uehata, M. et al., Nature, 389, 990-994, 1996, WO 98/06433), and further, certain kinds of isoquinoline sulfonamide derivatives (WO 98/06433) and isoquinoline derivatives (Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology 385(1) Suppl. R219 1998, 11) have been

found to be Rho kinase inhibitors.

In addition, certain kinds of vinylbenzene derivatives such as ethacrynic acid, 4-[2-(2,3,4,5,6-pentafluorophenyl)-acryloyl]cinnamic acid and the like, and cinnamic acid derivatives have been recently reported as Rho kinase inhibitors (WO 00/57914, JP-A-2000-44513).

Particularly, various physiological functions of signal transduction via Rho-Rho kinase have been elucidated using (+)-trans-4-(1-aminoethyl)-1-(4-pyridylcarbonyl)cyclohexane, which is one of the above-mentioned selective Rho kinase inhibitors.

For example, it has been clarified that a selective Rho kinase inhibitor suppresses formation of desmosome and a stress fiber, which is due to the stimulation of Rho or LPA (lysophosphatidic acid), and shows an inhibitory activity on the contraction caused by calcium sensitivity accentuation in smooth muscle (Uehata, M. et al., Nature, 389, 990-994, 1996).

In addition, this inhibitor has been reported to be involved in various cell functions such as an inhibitory action on neurite degeneracy by LPA in nerve cell-derived cultured cell, NIE-115 cell (Hirose, M. et al., J. Cell Biol. 141, 1625-1636, 1998), an inhibitory action on the activation of 1 type  $\text{Na}^+\text{-H}^+$  exchanger (Tominaga, T. et al., EMBO J. 17, 4712-4722, 1998).

Furthermore, a concentration-dependent inhibition of AH cell invasion by a specific ROCK/Rho kinase inhibitor in an invasion model of rat ascites hepatoma (AH cell) into homogeneous rat single layer mesothelial cell layer has been reported (Itoh, K. et al., Nature Med. 5, 221-225, 1999), that kinematic accentuation of cells via Rho-Rho kinase has been found to be critical to cancer cell invasion and metastasis, and further that transformation via Rho-Rho kinase is critical in the malignant alteration of cancer cells (Sahai, E. et al., Curr. Biol. 9, 136-145, 1999).

A signal transduction via Rho-Rho kinase is considered

to be involved in a great diversity of cell phenomena, such as smooth muscle contraction, cell movement, cell adhesion, morphological change of cells, cell growth and the like, and therefore, a drug that blocks the function of Rho-Rho kinase  
5 has a potential of becoming a therapeutic agent of diseases such as hypertension, pulmonary hypertension, angina pectoris, cerebrovascular contraction, asthma, peripheral circulation disorder, glaucoma, erectile dysfunction and the like, in which smooth muscle contraction is involved, invasion and metastasis  
10 of cancer, angiostenosis, arteriosclerosis, retinopathy, immune response, fibrosing disease, ischemia-reperfusion injury and the like, in which cell movement is involved, metastasis of cancer, inflammation, autoimmune disease, AIDS, ischemia-reperfusion injury and the like, in which cell adhesion is  
15 involved, brain function disorder, osteoporosis (bone formation and resorption) and the like, in which morphological change of cell is involved, and cancer, arteriosclerosis, ischemia-reperfusion injury and the like, in which cell growth is involved.

20 Accordingly, a specific Rho kinase inhibitor can be a therapeutic drug of various diseases, and creation of a superior new compound is desired.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a novel compound having a Rho kinase inhibitory activity, which  
25 has a potential of becoming a therapeutic drug of the diseases in which Rho-Rho kinase is involved.

The present inventors have conducted intensive studies in view of the above-mentioned situation, and found that a novel amide compound represented by the following formula (I),  
30 an isomer thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof have a potent Rho kinase inhibitory activity and completed the present invention. They have also found that the compound of the present invention can be useful as a therapeutic agent for various diseases where Rho-Rho kinase is

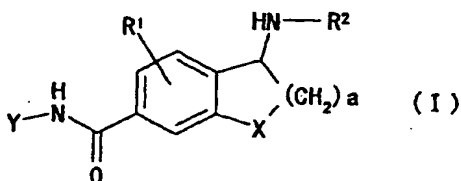


involved, a reagent having a Rho kinase inhibitory activity and a diagnostic agent of diseases caused by Rho kinase, which resulted in the completion of the present invention.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

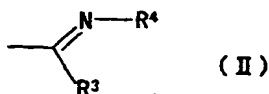
Accordingly, the present invention provides the following.

(1) An amide compound of the formula



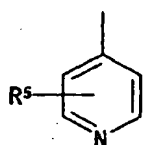
wherein

- $R^1$  is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbamoyl, alkylsulfone, nitro, amino optionally having substituents, cyano or phenyl;
- $R^2$  is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or aralkyl, or a group represented by the formula (II)

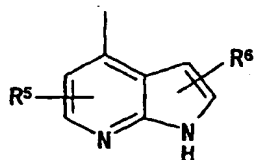


in the formula (II),  $R^3$  is hydrogen, alkyl or amino optionally having substituents, and  $R^4$  is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, phenyl, nitro or cyano, or  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may be bonded to form a heterocyclic ring containing, in the ring, oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom optionally having a substituent;

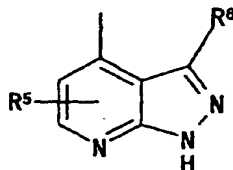
- $a$  is an integer of 1 to 4;
- $X$  is  $CH_2$ , O, S,  $SO_2$  or  $NR^7$  wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, haloalkyl or acyl; and
- $Y$  is a group of the formula (III), (IV), (V) or (VI):



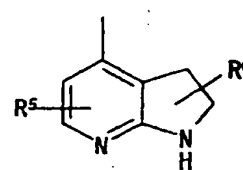
(III)



(IV)



(V)



(VI)

in the formulas (III), (IV), (V) and (VI),  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are the same or different and each is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, nitro, amino optionally having substituents or cyano,

an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

(2) The amide compound of the above-mentioned (1), wherein, in the formula (I),  $R^1$  is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino optionally having substituents or cyano;  $R^2$  is hydrogen;  $a$  is an integer of 1 to 3;  $X$  is  $CH_2$ , S, O or  $SO_2$ ; and  $Y$  is a group of the formula (III), (IV) or (V), wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  in the formulas (III), (IV) and (V) are the same or different and each is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino optionally having substituents or cyano, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

(3) The amide compound of the above-mentioned (2), which is selected from the group consisting of  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide and

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,

an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 5 (4) The amide compound of the above-mentioned (2), which is selected from the group consisting of

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,

- 10 (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide, (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

- 15 1,1-dioxide,

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide and

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,

- 20 an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

(5) A pharmaceutical agent comprising the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

- 25 (6) A pharmaceutical composition comprising the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- (7) The pharmaceutical agent of the above-mentioned (5),  
30 wherein the pharmaceutical agent is at least one member selected from the group consisting of an anticancer drug, a suppressive agent of metastasis of cancer, a suppressive agent of angiogenesis, an antihypertensive, an anti-pulmonary hypertension drug, an anti-angina pectoris drug, a

- cerebrovascular contraction suppressive agent, an anti-asthma drug, a peripheral circulation-improving drug, an early delivery-preventive drug, an anti-arteriosclerosis drug, a suppressive agent of angiostenosis, an anti-inflammatory agent, an analgesic, an immunosuppressant, a suppressive agent of autoimmune disorder, an anti-AIDS drug, an inhibitor of fertilization and implantation of fertilized egg, a bone formation-promoting drug, a bone resorption inhibitor, a therapeutic agent of retinopathy, a therapeutic agent of glaucoma, a nerve axon-regenerating drug, a brain function-improving drug, a preventive of cell infection of digestive tract, a suppressive agent of fibrosis of various organs, a therapeutic agent of erectile dysfunction and an agent for the prophylaxis or therapy of ischemia-reperfusion injury.
- (8) A Rho kinase inhibitor comprising the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- (9) A therapeutic drug for a disease, in which Rho kinase is involved, which comprises the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- (10) A reagent comprising the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.
- (11) A diagnostic agent comprising the amide compound of any of the above-mentioned (1) to (4), an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 shows a DNA sequence of a part of an expression vector for human ROCK-1 kinase domain part (1 to 477 amino acids) wherein a His-Tag sequence has been added to the C-terminal and the amino acid sequence of the C-terminal of said human ROCK-1 kinase domain part.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the present specification, each substituent of the above-mentioned formula (I) is defined as follows.

Alkyl for  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is linear or branched alkyl having 1 to 10 carbon atoms, which is exemplified by methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, isobutyl, secondary butyl, tertiary butyl, pentyl, hexyl, heptyl, octyl, nonyl, decyl and the like, with preference given to alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms.

Cycloalkyl for  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is that having 3 to 6 carbon atoms and is exemplified by cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl and the like.

Halogen for  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine.

Alkoxy for  $R^1$ ,  $R^5$ , and  $R^6$  is linear or branched alkoxy having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, which is exemplified by methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, isopropoxy, butoxy, tertiary butoxy and the like.

Amino optionally having substituents for  $R^1$ ,  $R^3$ ,  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is optionally substituted by substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, acyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and benzoyl. Examples thereof include amino, methylamino, dimethylamino, ethylamino, diethylamino, formylamino, acetylamino, propionylamino, benzoylamino and the like.

Aralkyl for  $R^1$ ,  $R^2$  and  $R^4$  is that wherein alkyl moiety is alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms and is exemplified by benzyl, 1-phenylethyl, 2-phenylethyl and the like.

Hydroxyalkyl for  $R^1$  is linear or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms which is substituted by 1 to 3 hydroxy, which is exemplified by hydroxymethyl, 2-hydroxyethyl, 1-hydroxyethyl, 3-hydroxypropyl, 4-hydroxybutyl and the like.

Haloalkyl for  $R^1$  is alkyl for  $R^1$ , which is substituted by 1 to 5 halogen and exemplified by fluoromethyl, difluoromethyl,

trifluoromethyl, 2,2,2-trifluoroethyl, 2,2,3,3,3-pentafluoropropyl and the like.

Acyl for  $R^1$  is alkanoyl having 2 to 6 carbon atoms (acetyl, propionyl, butyryl, valeryl, pivaloyl etc.), benzoyl, or phenylalkanoyl wherein the alkanoyl moiety has 2 to 4 carbon atoms (phenylacetyl, phenylpropionyl, phenylbutyryl etc.).

Alkoxycarbonyl for  $R^1$  is that wherein the alkoxy moiety is linear or branched alkoxy having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which is exemplified by methoxycarbonyl, ethoxycarbonyl, propoxycarbonyl, isopropoxycarbonyl, butoxycarbonyl, isobutoxycarbonyl, secondary butoxycarbonyl, tertiary butoxycarbonyl, pentyloxycarbonyl, hexyloxycarbonyl and the like.

Alkylcarbamoyl for  $R^1$  is carbamoyl mono- or di-substituted by alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms, which is exemplified by methylcarbamoyl, dimethylcarbamoyl, ethylcarbamoyl, diethylcarbamoyl, propylcarbamoyl, dipropylcarbamoyl, butylcarbamoyl, dibutylcarbamoyl and the like.

Alkylsulfone for  $R^1$  is that wherein the alkyl moiety is linear or branched alkyl having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, which is exemplified by methylsulfone, ethylsulfone, propylsulfone, isopropylsulfone, butylsulfone, isobutylsulfone, secondary butylsulfone, tertiary butylsulfone, pentylsulfone, hexylsulfone and the like.

Alkoxyalkyl for  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  is that wherein the alkoxy moiety is linear or branched alkoxy having 1 to 4 carbon atoms as exemplified for  $R^1$ , and the alkyl moiety is alkyl having 1 to 4 carbon atoms. Examples thereof include methoxymethyl, 2-methoxyethyl, 1-methoxyethyl, 3-methoxypropyl, 4-methoxybutyl, ethoxymethyl, propoxymethyl, butoxymethyl and the like.

The group formed by  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  in combination, which forms a heterocyclic ring optionally having, in the ring, oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom optionally having a

substituent, is, for example, imidazol-2-yl, thiazol-2-yl, oxazol-2-yl, imidazolin-2-yl, 3,4,5,6-tetrahydropyridin-2-yl, 3,4,5,6-tetrahydropyrimidin-2-yl, 1,3-oxazolin-2-yl, 1,3-thiazolin-2-yl, or benzoimidazol-2-yl, benzothiazol-2-yl or  
 5 benzooxazol-2-yl, which optionally has substituents such as halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, nitro, amino, phenyl, aralkyl and the like. As used herein, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl and aralkyl are as defined for R<sup>1</sup>. The substituent of the above-mentioned nitrogen atom optionally having a  
 10 substituent is exemplified by alkyl, aralkyl, haloalkyl and the like. As used herein, alkyl, aralkyl and haloalkyl are those defined for R<sup>1</sup>.

Alkyl, aralkyl, haloalkyl and acyl for R<sup>7</sup> when X is NR<sup>7</sup> are those defined for R<sup>1</sup>.

15 The preferable compound of the formula (I) of the present invention is exemplified by the following compounds.

(RS)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

20 (RS)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-

tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

(RS)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-

tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

25 (RS)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]-

thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-

30 6-carboxamide

(RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]-

thiophene-6-carboxamide

(RS)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-

carboxamide

- (RS)-1-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)indane-5-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-1-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-



- tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
 (RS)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide  
 (RS)-1-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (RS)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-

tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(RS)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

- (R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-  
 2-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-  
 5 tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (R)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-  
 6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (R)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-  
 dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 10 (R)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-  
 6-carboxamide  
 (R)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]-  
 thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (R)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-  
 15 carboxamide  
 (R)-1-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)indane-5-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-  
 benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-  
 20 benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-  
 benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-6,7,8,9-  
 tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide  
 25 (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
 yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
 yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
 (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-  
 30 carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-  
 tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (R)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-  
 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

- (R)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 5 (R)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- (R)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- (R)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-
- 10 dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide
- (R)-1-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide
- (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 15 (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide
- (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzoxepine-8-carboxamide
- (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-
- 20 tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide
- (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- 25 (R)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-carboxamide
- (R)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
- (R)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-
- 30 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
- (R)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

- (R) -3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- (R) -3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- 5 (R) -3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide
- (R) -1-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide
- (R) -5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 10 (R) -5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide
- (R) -5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide
- 15 (R) -5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide
- (R) -4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- (R) -4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 20 (R) -4-amino-8-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R) -4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- 25 (R) -4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R) -4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- (R) -4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 30 (R) -4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R) -4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

- (R)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- 5 (R)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (R)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- 10 (R)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 15 (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide
- (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide
- (S)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
- (S)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide
- 20 (S)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- 25 (S)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- (S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide
- (S)-3-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide
- 30 (S)-1-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)indane-5-carboxamide
- (S)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide
- (S)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-

- benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide  
 (S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide  
 (S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide  
 (S)-1-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide  
 (S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-

tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)chromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

(S)-5-amino-3-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

(S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide

(S)-3-amino-5-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene-6-carboxamide

(S)-3-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]furan-6-carboxamide

(S)-1-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)indane-5-carboxamide

(S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide

(S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzooxepine-8-carboxamide

(S)-5-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)-6,7,8,9-tetrahydrobenzocycloheptene-2-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-



carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

Preferred are compounds having an (S)-configuration, more preferably the following compounds.

(S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

5 (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

10 (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

15 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

(S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

20 (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

(S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide

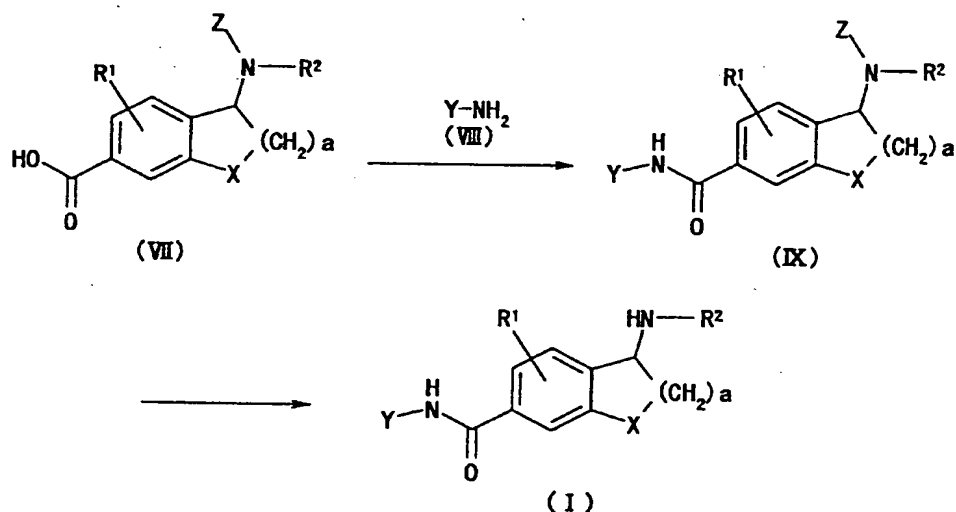
A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of the present invention is exemplified by a salt with an  
 25 inorganic acid such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid, nitric acid and the like, and a salt with an organic acid such as acetic acid, propionic acid, succinic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, benzoic acid, citric acid, malic acid, methanesulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid  
 30 and the like. Their hydrates (1 hydrate, 2 hydrate, 3 hydrate, 1/2 hydrate, 3/2 hydrate, 1/4 hydrate, 4/5 hydrate, 1/5 hydrate, 3/4 hydrate, 1/3 hydrate, 5/3 hydrate, 5/4 hydrate etc.), solvates and the like are also encompassed in the compound of the present invention. In addition, N-oxide

compounds are also encompassed in the compound of the present invention.

When the compound of the present invention contains a geometrical isomer, the present invention encompasses an isomer, a trans isomer and a mixture thereof. When the compound of the present invention has one or more asymmetric centers in one molecule, various optical isomers are present. The present invention encompasses an optical isomer, a racemate and a diastereomer, and a mixture thereof.

The compound of the formula (I) of the present invention can be synthesized according to the following Methods 1 to 4.

**Method 1:**



wherein Z is an amine-protecting group generally used in the organic synthesis chemistry, such as benzyloxycarbonyl, tertiary butoxycarbonyl, benzyl and the like, and other symbols are as defined above.

The condensation reaction of the compound of the formula (VII) and the compound of the formula (VIII) can be carried out according to the following three methods.

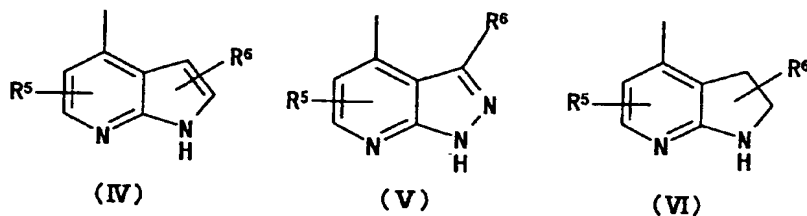
(1) The compound (VII) is converted to an acid halide by a conventional method using a halogenating agent such as thionyl chloride etc., and condensed with compound (VIII) in a suitable

solvent (acetonitrile, dichloromethane, dichloroethane, chloroform etc.) in the presence of a base (triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, pyridine, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium acetate etc.) at -20°C to the refluxing temperature of the solvent for 30 min to 12 hr to give compound of the formula (IX). In this reaction, the base to be used may be used as a solvent. The amino group of compound (IX) is deprotected under the conditions generally used in the organic synthesis chemistry (hydrogen-palladium catalyst, 4 mol/L hydrochloric acid-dioxane, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrobromic acid-acetic acid etc.) to synthesize the compound of the formula (I). These reactions generally complete within 24 hours.

(2) The compound (IX) can be produced by condensing compound (VII) with compound (VIII) in, where necessary, a suitable solvent (N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol etc.) in the presence of a condensing agent (1,3-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide, carbonyldiimidazole, diethyl cyanophosphate, 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide etc.), or by condensing compound (VII) with compound (VIII) in a suitable solvent (N,N-dimethylformamide, dimethyl sulfoxide etc.) in the presence of a phosphoric ester such as diethyl cyanophosphate etc. and a base (triethylamine, pyridine etc.). The reaction temperature is generally 0°C to 100°C, and the reaction time is generally 30 minutes to 24 hours. The reaction using a condensing agent may be carried out in the presence of 1-hydroxybenztriazole and the like as necessary. Then, the amino group of compound (IX) is deprotected under the conditions generally used in the organic synthesis chemistry (hydrogen-palladium catalyst, 4 mol/L hydrochloric acid-dioxane, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrobromic acid-acetic acid etc.) to synthesize the compound of the formula (I). These reactions generally complete within 24 hours.

(3) The compound (VII) is converted to a mixed acid anhydride with carbonate (methyl chlorocarbonate, ethyl chlorocarbonate etc.) and the like, and condensed with compound (VIII) in a suitable solvent (methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, butanol, ethylene glycol, tetrahydrofuran, toluene, nitrobenzene or a mixed solvent of these etc.) or without solvent in the presence of a base (triethylamine, pyridine, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide etc.) at  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to the refluxing temperature of the solvent for 1-24 hr to synthesize compound (IX). Then, the amino group of compound (IX) is deprotected under the conditions generally used in the organic synthesis chemistry (hydrogen-palladium catalyst, 4 mol/L hydrochloric acid-dioxane, trifluoroacetic acid, hydrobromic acid-acetic acid etc.) to synthesize the compound of the formula (I). These reactions generally complete within 24 hours.

When Y of the formula (VIII) is represented by the formula (IV), (V) or (VI)

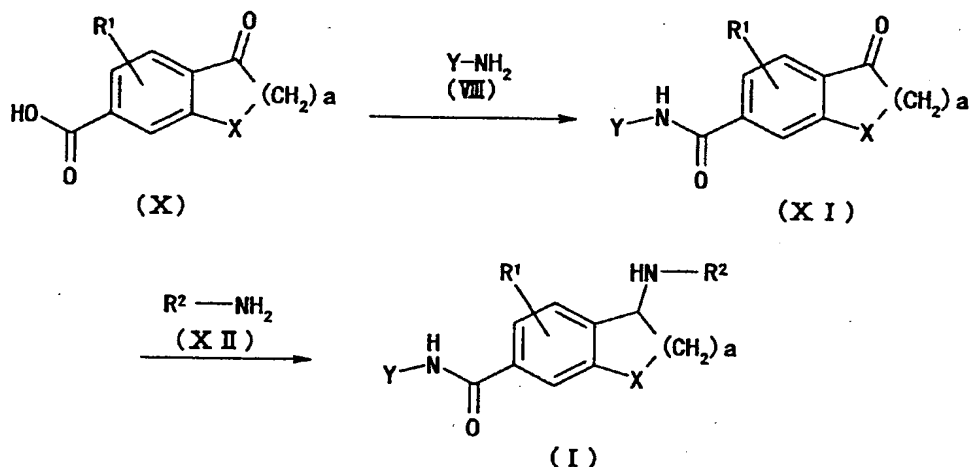


the objective compound of the formula (I) can be synthesized by protecting the secondary amine in the pyrrolopyridine (IV), pyrazolopyridine (V) or dihydropyrrolopyridine (VI) ring with an amine-protecting group (acetyl, trimethylsilylethoxymethyl, tertiary butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, trityl etc.) generally used for organic synthesis, and carrying out the above-mentioned reaction, and after the reaction, eliminating the protecting group by the above-mentioned conventional method.

The compound of the formula (VII) can be synthesized by the method described in the following Methods 6 to 8, the

compound of the formula (IX) wherein Y is represented by the formula (IV) or (V) can be synthesized by the method described in the following Method 5, and the amine compound of the formula (VIII) can be synthesized by the method described in WO 93/0521.

**Method 2:**

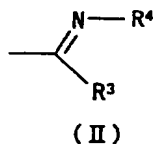


wherein each symbol is as defined above.

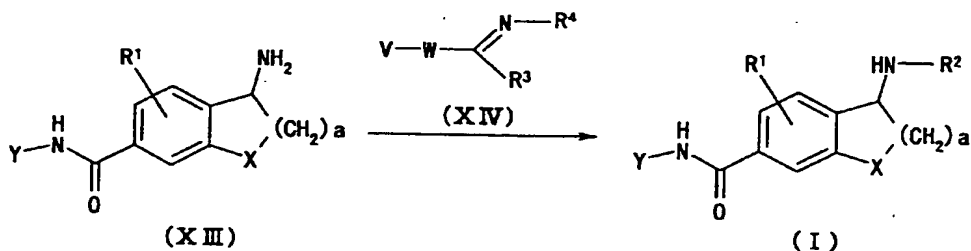
The compound of the formula (XI) can be synthesized by reacting the compound of the formula (X) and compound (VIII) by the amide synthetic method described in Method 1. The compound (XI) and compound of the formula (XII) can be led to the compound of the formula (I) by reductive amination. For example, compound (XI) and compound (XII) are reacted in a solvent that does not inhibit the progress of the reaction (methanol, ethanol, methylene chloride, chloroform, acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, N,N-dimethylformamide or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) at a temperature of from cooling to the refluxing temperature of the solvent (preferably 0°C to room temperature) for 10 minutes to 24 hours. The compound of the formula (I) can be obtained by adding a reducing agent generally used for organic synthesis (sodium borohydride, sodium cyanoborohydride etc.) to the reaction mixture under cooling to the refluxing temperature of

the solvent (preferably 0°C to room temperature) and allowing reaction at the same temperature for 10 minutes to 3 days. The compound of the formula (I) can be also synthesized by using, instead of adding a reducing agent, a catalytic hydrogenation reaction (hydrogen-palladium catalyst, hydrogen-Raney-nickel etc.).

**Method 3:** A compound of the formula (I) wherein R<sup>2</sup> is represented by the formula (II)



can be synthesized by the following method.

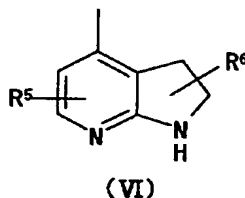


wherein R<sup>2</sup> is represented by the formula (II), when R<sup>3</sup> is an amino group, it may be protected by tertiary butoxycarbonyl, benzyloxycarbonyl, acetyl, benzoyl and the like, W is O, S or a heterocyclic ring such as pyrazole and the like, V is hydrogen, lower alkyl (methyl, propyl etc.), benzyl, p-nitrobenzyl and the like, and other symbols are as defined above.

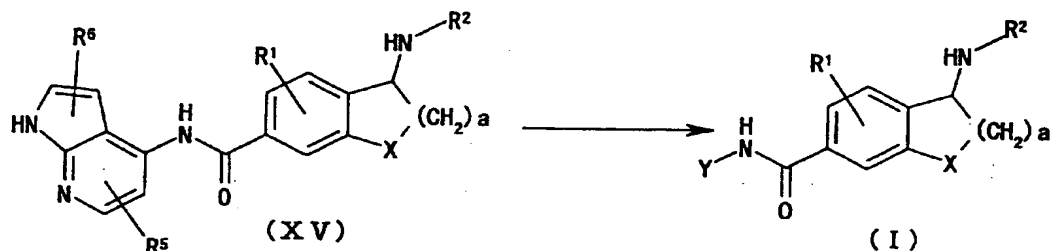
The objective compound of the formula (I) can be synthesized by condensing compound of the formula (XIII) [compound of the formula (I) wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen] with compound of the formula (XIV) or an acid addition salt thereof. For example, the reaction can be carried out in a suitable solvent (water, methanol, ethanol, N,N-dimethylformamide, dioxane, tetrahydrofuran or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) at an optional temperature (preferably 0-100°C) for 30 minutes to 48 hours. Where necessary, a base (potassium

hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine, 4-dimethylaminopyridine etc.) is preferably used as a deoxidizing agent.

- 5 **Method 4:** A compound of the formula (I) wherein Y is represented by the formula (VI)



can be synthesized by the following method.

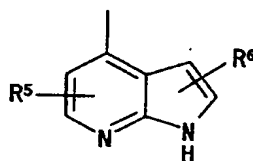


- 10 wherein Y represents the formula (VI) and other symbols are as defined above.

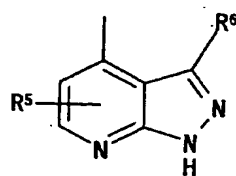
The compound of the formula (XV) [compound of the formula (I) wherein Y has the formula (V)] is subjected to hydrogenation (1-50 pressure) in a suitable solvent (trifluoroacetic acid, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol etc.) in the presence of a catalyst (palladium-carbon, platinum oxide, Raney-nickel etc.) at a temperature of from room temperature to 100°C to synthesize the objective compound of the formula (I). The reaction generally ends in 24 hours. In this reaction, an acid (hydrochloric acid, acetic acid etc.) may be added as necessary.

**Method 5:** The compound of the formula (IX) wherein Y is the formula (IV) or (V)



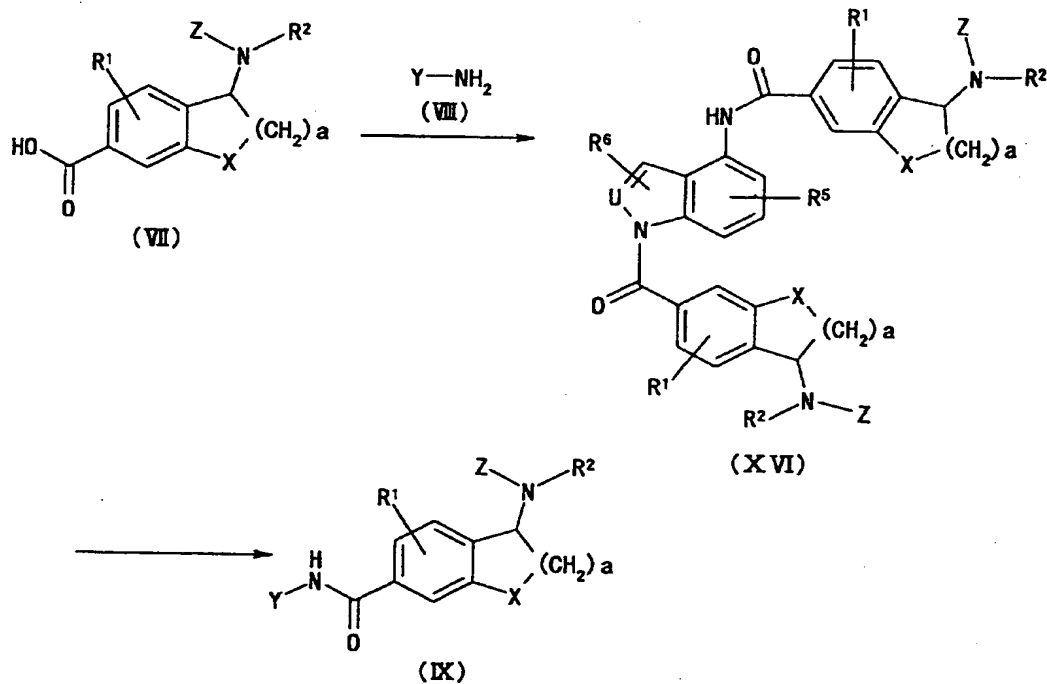


(IV)



(V)

can be synthesized by the following method.

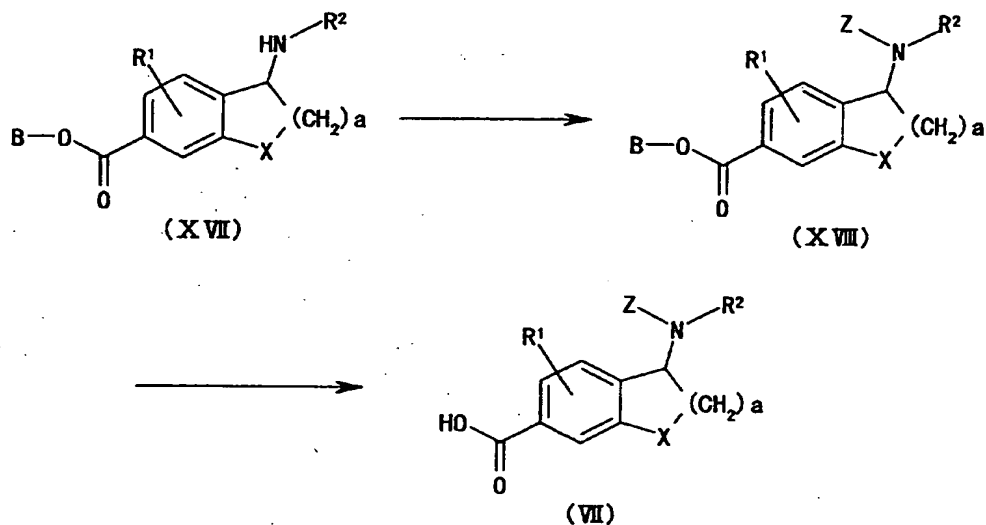


wherein Y represents the formula (IV) or (V), U represents  $-\text{CH}=\text{}$  or  $-\text{N}=\text{}$ , and other symbols are as defined above.

The compound of the formula (XVI) can be synthesized by reacting compound (VII) and two equivalents of compound (VIII) by the amide synthetic method mentioned under Method 1. The objective compound of the formula (IX) can be synthesized by hydrolysis or alcoholysis of compound (XVI) in a solvent (methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, water or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) from  $0^\circ\text{C}$  to the boiling point of the solvent for 30 min to 24 hr. In this reaction, a base (sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, sodium methoxide, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium hydrogencarbonate

etc.) may be added as necessary.

**Method 6:** The compound of the formula (VII) can be synthesized by the following method.



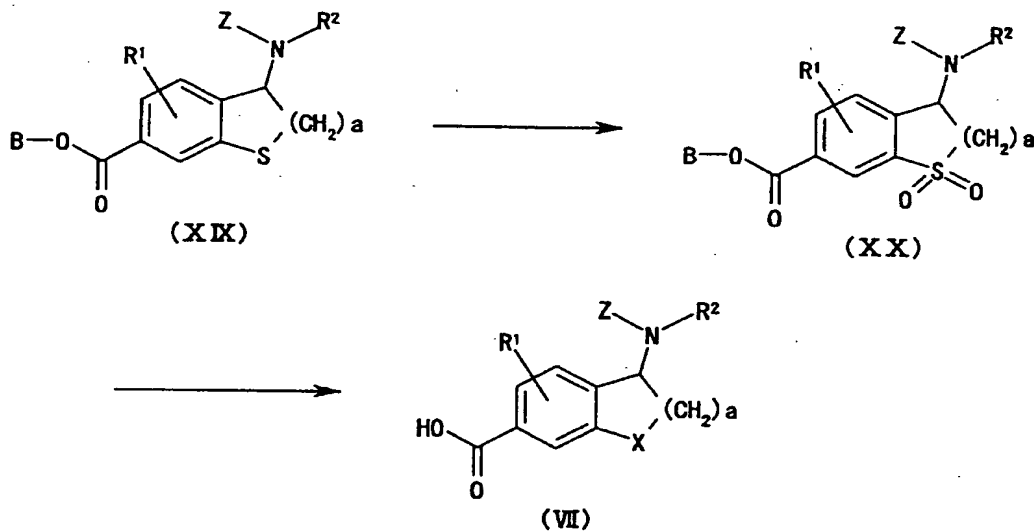
5 wherein B is a carboxylic acid-protecting group generally used in the organic chemistry [e.g., methyl, ethyl, tertiarybutyl etc.], and other symbols are as defined above.

The compound of the formula (XVIII) can be synthesized by adding a reagent generally used for protecting the amino  
 10 group thereof (benzyloxycarbonyl chloride, anhydrous tertiary butoxycarboxylic acid etc.) to the compound of the formula (XVII) in a suitable solvent (ethyl acetate, tetrahydrofuran, N,N-dimethylformamide, dichloromethane, chloroform, diethyl  
 ether, water or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) in  
 15 the presence of a base (sodium hydride, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, potassium carbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium methoxide, sodium ethoxide, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine etc.) and reacting the mixture at a  
 temperature of from -20°C to the boiling point of the solvent  
 20 (preferably 0°C to room temperature) for 1 min to 24 hr. Then compound (XVIII) is reacted in a suitable solvent (tetrahydrofuran, diethyl ether, ethyl acetate, methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, tertiary butyl alcohol, water or an

optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) under the conditions generally used for removing the carboxylic acid-protecting group (sodium hydride-water, potassium carbonate-water, trifluoroacetic acid etc.) at a temperature of from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent for 1 min to 24 hr to give compound (VII).

The compound of the formula (XVII) can be synthesized by the methods described in Methods 9-11.

Method 7: The compound of the formula (VII) wherein X is SO<sub>2</sub> can be synthesized by the following method.



wherein X represents SO<sub>2</sub> and other symbols are as defined above.

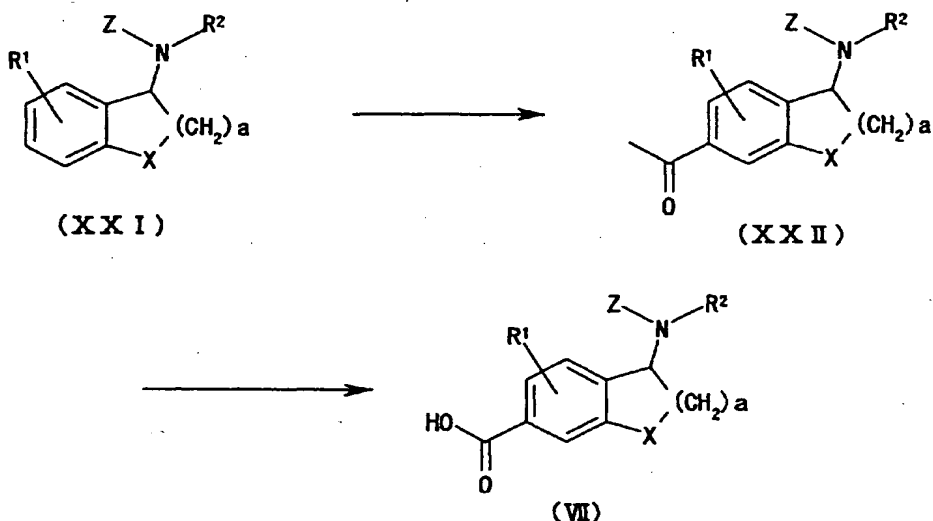
The compound of the formula (XIX) [compound of the formula (XVIII) wherein X is S] is reacted in a suitable solvent (ethyl acetate, tetrahydrofuran, N,N-dimethylformamide, dichloromethane, chloroform, diethylether, acetone, water or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.) using an oxidizing agent (meta-chloroperbenzoic acid, chromium oxide, pyridinium chlorochromate [PCC], 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> etc.) generally used at a temperature of from 0°C to the boiling point of the solvent for 1 min to 24 hr to synthesize the compound of the

formula (XX).

Furthermore, compound (XX) is subjected to deprotection of the carboxyl group according to the method described in Method 6 to give the objective compound (VII).

5 In addition, a compound of the formula (VII) wherein X is S can be directly reacted under the reaction conditions of the oxidization method of sulfur atom mentioned above, which have been appropriately determined, to lead to the objective compound (VII) (compound wherein X is SO<sub>2</sub>).

10 **Method 8:** The compound of the formula (VII) can be synthesized by the following method.



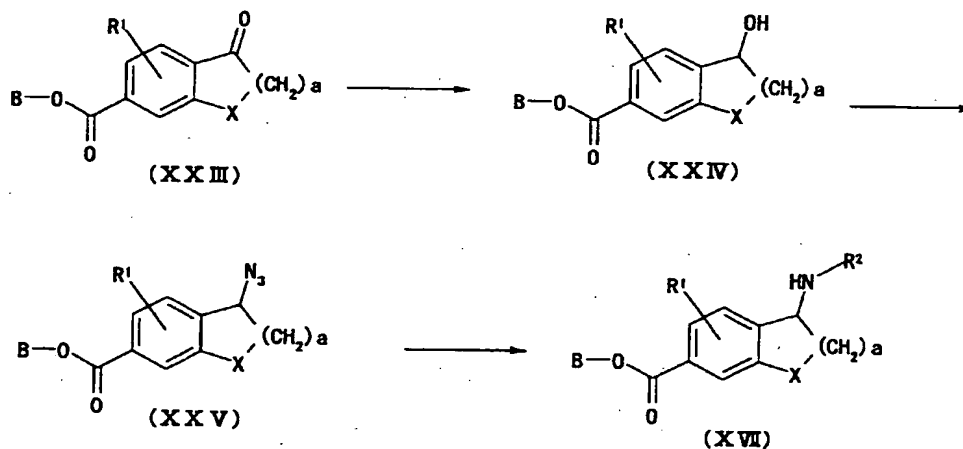
wherein each symbol is as defined above.

The compound of the formula (XXI) can be led to a  
 15 compound of the formula (XXII) by the Friedel-Crafts reaction. For example, compound (XXII) can be synthesized by reacting compound (XXI) in a suitable solvent (methylene chloride, chloroform, nitrobenzene etc.) using acetic anhydride or acetyl chloride and a Lewis acid (aluminum chloride, tin  
 20 tetrachloride, titanium tetrachloride etc.) at a temperature of from -20°C to the boiling point of the solvent for 1 min to 24 hr.

Then, compound (XXII) can be converted to compound (VII)

by haloform reaction. For example, compound (XXII) is dissolved in a suitable solvent (methanol, ethanol, isopropyl alcohol, water or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.), treated with halogen or an equivalent thereof (chlorine, bromine, iodine, sodium hypochlorite etc.) in the presence of a base (sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide etc.) at 0 to 150°C for 30 min to 24 hr, and neutralized with an acid (hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid etc.) to synthesize compound (VII).

10 **Method 9:** The compound of the formula (XVII) wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen can be synthesized by the following method.



wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen and other symbols are as defined above.

The compound of the formula (XXIII) is dissolved in a suitable solvent (tetrahydrofuran, diethylether, enol, methanol or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.), a reducing agent (sodium borohydride, lithium aluminum hydride etc.) generally used is added, and the mixture is reacted under cooling to the refluxing temperature of the solvent for 1 min to 24 hr to give a compound of the formula (XXIV). In this case, an optically activated compound (XXIV) can be obtained by applying the generally employed asymmetric reduction of carbonyl [method using borane-(R) or (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine, hydrogen-(R) or (S)-

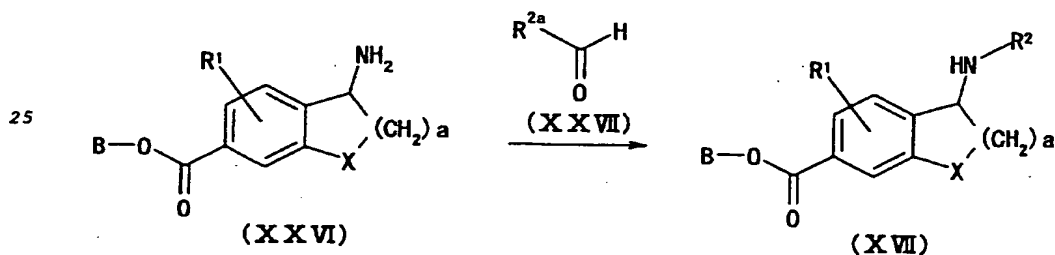
bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl etc.].

Then, compound (XXIV) is dissolved in a suitable solvent (tetrahydrofuran, diethylether, toluene, benzene, dichloromethane, chloroform etc.) and reacted using generally  
 5 used azidation (diphenylphosphorylazide-1,8-diazabicyclo-[5,4,0]-7-undecene, diphenylphosphorylazide-triphenylphosphine-diethylazadicarboxylate, methanesulfonic anhydride-sodium azide etc.) at a temperature of from -78°C to the refluxing temperature of the solvent for 1 min to 72 hr to give the  
 10 compound of the formula (XXV).

The obtained compound (XXV) is dissolved in a suitable solvent (tetrahydrofuran, diethylether, toluene, benzene, ethanol, methanol, water or an optionally mixed solvent thereof etc.), and reacted using a reducing agent (triphenylphosphine,  
 15 tin tetrachloride, hydrogen-palladium catalyst etc.) at a temperature of from under ice-cooling to the refluxing temperature of the solvent for 1 min to 24 hr to give the objective compound (XVII) (compound wherein R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen).

The compound (XXIII) can be obtained according to the  
 20 methods described in Tetrahedron Lett. pp. 5499-5502 (1992), Ger. Offen. DE 19532312 A16 WO 9709327 A1 and J. Org. Chem. pp. 1216-1218 (1994).

**Method 10:** The compound of the formula (XVII) wherein R<sup>2</sup> is alkyl or aralkyl can be synthesized by the following method.

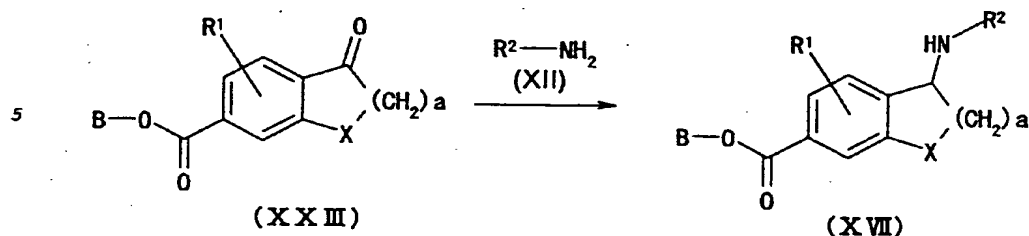


wherein R<sup>2a</sup> is hydrogen, alkyl, phenyl or aralkyl, R<sup>2</sup> is alkyl or aralkyl, and other symbols are as defined above.

The objective compound (XVII) can be synthesized by reductive amination described for Method 2 of the compound of

the formula (XXVI) [compound of the formula (XVII) wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen] and the compound of the formula (XXVII).

Method 11: The compound of the formula (XVII) can be synthesized by the following method.



wherein each symbol is as defined above.

The compound (XVII) can be synthesized by subjecting the compound of the formula (XXIII) and compound (XII) to the reductive amination described in Method 2. The compound of the formula (XVII) wherein  $R^2$  is hydrogen can be synthesized by using hydroxyamine instead of compound (XII).

The compound of the present invention can be isolated and purified by a method known in the field of the organic synthesis chemistry such as recrystallization, column chromatography and the like. When the obtained product is a racemate, it can be resolved into a desired optically active form by, for example, fractionation crystallization with a salt of an optically active acid or base, or by passing through a column packed with an optically active carrier. These optically active forms can be also produced by using an optically active starting material compound.

A pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the compound of the formula (I) can be formed by a conventional method. The acid to be used for forming an acid is appropriately selected from inorganic acids such as hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, sulfuric acid and the like, organic acids such as methanesulfonic acid, fumaric acid, maleic acid, mandelic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, salicylic acid and the like, amino acids such as lysin and the like, and metal such as sodium,

potassium, calcium, magnesium, aluminum and the like. These acid addition salts can be converted to the corresponding free base according to a conventional method by, for example, reaction with alkali such as sodium hydroxide, potassium  
5 hydroxide and the like. It is possible to form a quaternary ammonium salt.

The compound of the formula (I) of the present invention thus formed shows a remarkable and selective Rho kinase inhibitory action, is free of problematic toxicity, shows fine  
10 oral absorption and drug kinetics (absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion and the like of the drug), and shows superior properties (e.g., stability etc.) as a compound. Accordingly, it can be used as a therapeutic drug for various diseases in which Rho kinase is involved.

15 The compound of the present invention has an anti-cancer action, a cancer metastasis inhibitory action, an angiogenesis inhibitory action, an antihypertensive action, an anti-pulmonary hypertension action, an anti-angina pectoris action, a cerebrovascular contraction suppressive action, an anti-  
20 asthma action, a peripheral circulation improving action, an immature birth preventive action, an anti-arteriosclerosis action, an angiostenosis inhibitory action, an antiinflammatory action, an analgesic action, an immunosuppressive action, an autoimmune disorder suppressive action, an anti-AIDS action, a  
25 preventive action of fertilization and nidation of fertilized egg, a bone formation promoting action, a bone resorption inhibitory action, a retinopathy treating action, a glaucoma treating action, a nerve axon regenerating action, a brain function improving action, a preventive action on cell  
30 infection of digestive tract, an inhibitory action on fibrosis of various organs, an erectile dysfunction treating action and a prophylactic or therapeutic action on ischemia-reperfusion injury, and can be an anticancer drug, a suppressive agent of metastasis of cancer, a suppressive agent of angiogenesis, an



antihypertensive, an anti-pulmonary hypertension drug, an anti-angina pectoris drug, a cerebrovascular contraction suppressive agent, an anti-asthma drug, a peripheral circulation-improving drug, an early delivery-preventive drug, an anti-  
5 arteriosclerosis drug, a suppressive agent of angiostenosis, an anti-inflammatory agent, an analgesic, an immunosuppressant, a suppressive agent of autoimmune disorder, an anti-AIDS drug, an inhibitor of fertilization and implantation of fertilized egg, a bone formation-promoting drug, a bone resorption inhibitor, a  
10 therapeutic agent of retinopathy, a therapeutic agent of glaucoma, a nerve axon-regenerating drug, a brain function-improving drug, a preventive of cell infection of digestive tract, a suppressive agent of fibrosis of various organs, a therapeutic agent of erectile dysfunction or an agent for the  
15 prophylaxis or therapy of ischemia-reperfusion injury.

The compounds of the present invention have high affinity for Rho kinase. Thus, the labeled compounds thereof are industrially useful as selective ligands of Rho kinase. The compounds of the present invention and labeled compounds  
20 thereof (e.g., radio ligand of these compounds etc.) are useful as reagents for the study of Rho and Rho kinase and as diagnostics of the diseases relating to them.

When the compound of the present invention is used as the above-mentioned pharmaceutical agent, it is prepared into a  
25 general pharmaceutical preparation. For example, the Rho kinase inhibitor of the present invention is mixed with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier (e.g., excipient, binder, disintegrator, corrective, corrigent, emulsifier, diluent, solubilizer etc.) to give a pharmaceutical composition or a  
30 pharmaceutical preparation in the form of tablet, pill, powder, granule, capsule, troche, syrup, liquid, emulsion, suspension, injection (e.g., liquid, suspension etc.), suppository, inhalant, percutaneous absorber, eye drop, eye ointment and the like in the form suitable for oral or parenteral preparation.

When preparing a solid preparation, an additive such as sucrose, lactose, cellulose sugar, D-mannitol, maltitol, dextran, starches, agar, arginates, chitins, chitosans, pectines, tragacanth, gum arabic, gelatins, collagens, casein,  
5 albumin, calcium phosphate, sorbitol, glycine, carboxymethyl cellulose, polyvinylpyrrolidone, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, glycerol, polyethylene glycol, sodium hydrogencarbonate, magnesium stearate, talc and the like are used. Tablets can be applied with a typical coating, where  
10 necessary, to give sugar coated tablets, enteric tablets, film-coated tablets, two-layer tablets and multi-layer tablets.

When preparing a semi-solid preparation, animal and plant fats and oils (e.g., olive oil, corn oil, castor oil etc.), mineral fats and oils (e.g., petrolatum, white  
15 petrolatum, solid paraffin etc.), wax (e.g., jojoba oil, carnauba wax, bee wax etc.), partly or entirely synthesized glycerol fatty acid esters (e.g., lauric acid, myristic acid, palmitic acid etc.), and the like are used. Examples of commercially available products of these include Witepsol  
20 (manufactured by Dynamitnovel Ltd.), Farmazol (NOF Corporation) and the like.

When preparing a liquid preparation, an additive, such as sodium chloride, glucose, sorbitol, glycerol, olive oil, propylene glycol, ethyl alcohol and the like, is used. In  
25 particular, when preparing an injection, a sterile aqueous solution such as physiological saline, isotonicizing liquid, oily liquid (e.g., sesame oil and soybean oil) and the like is used. Where necessary, a suitable suspending agent such as sodium carboxymethylcellulose, nonionic surfactant, solubilizer (e.g.,  
30 benzyl benzoate and benzyl alcohol), and the like can be concurrently used. Moreover, when an eye drop is prepared, an aqueous liquid or solution is used, which is particularly a sterile injectable aqueous solution. The liquid for an eye drop can appropriately contain various additives such as buffer

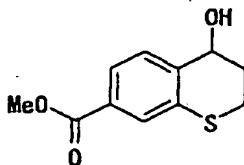
(preferred are borate buffer, acetate buffer, carbonate buffer and the like for less irritation), isotonizing agent, solubilizer, preservative, thickener, chelating agent, pH adjuster (preferably, pH is generally adjusted to about 6-8.5) and aromatic.

The content of the active ingredient in these preparation is 0.1-100 wt%, suitably 1-50 wt%, of the preparation. While subject to variation depending on the condition, body weight, age and the like of patient, in general, about 1-500 mg of the active ingredient is orally administered daily for an adult in a single dose or several doses.

The present invention is described in more detail in the following by way of Starting Material Synthetic Example, Example, Formulation Example and Experimental Example, to which the present invention is not limited.

In the Examples, Me means a methyl group, Za means a benzyloxycarbonyl group, Tr means a triphenylmethyl group, SEM means a 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl group.

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 1: 4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



In a mixed solvent of ethanol (400 ml) and tetrahydrofuran (THF) (100 ml) was dissolved 4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (20.0 g) synthesized by a known method (Ger. Offen. DE 19532312 A16 WO 9709327 A1), and sodium borohydride (3.41 g) was added at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. To the reaction mixture was added water (500 ml) and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with saturated brine and

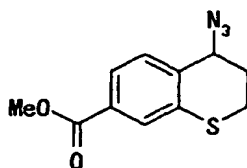
dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the objective 4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (19.6 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 79-81°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.10(m, 2H), 2.90-3.05(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.82(s, 3H), 4.63(q, J=4Hz, 1H), 5.57(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.50(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.59(s, 1H), 7.60(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 2: 4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

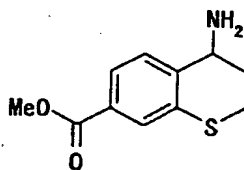


To a THF (500 ml) solution of 4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (19.0 g) and diphenyl phosphorazide (28.0 g) was added 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undecene (15.5 g) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 days. Water (500 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with 1N hydrochloric acid, water and saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give a crude product (17.0 g) of the objective 4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester as a colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.10(m, 1H), 2.25-2.35(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.10-3.25(m, 1H), 3.83(s, 3H), 5.04(t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.49(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.66(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.68(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 3: 4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

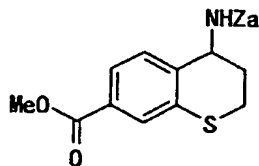


To a methanol (200 ml) solution of 4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (17.0 g) was added stannous chloride 2 hydrate (46.3 g), and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 5 hr. The reaction mixture was poured into saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (500 ml) and the mixture was filtered through celite. The filtrate was extracted with chloroform, washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the objective 4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.04 g) as a colorless oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.90-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.90 (t,  $J$ =4Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.65 (m, 3H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 4: 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



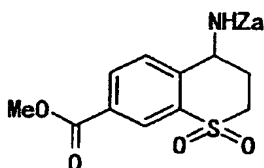
To an ethyl acetate (200 ml) solution of 4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.00 g) was added saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (200

ml), and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (6.75 g) was added at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 2 hrs. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (12.8 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 128-130°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 5: 4-**

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

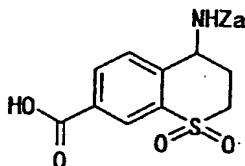


To a methylene chloride (200 ml) solution of 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.50 g) was added 70% meta-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (12.9 g) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr. To the reaction mixture were added saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (100 ml) and saturated aqueous sodium thiosulfate solution (100 ml) and the mixture was extracted with chloroform. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure, and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.23 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 139-140°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 6: 4-**

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



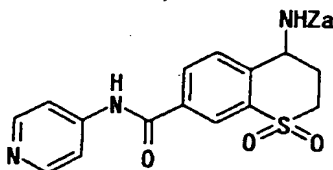
5 To a mixed solution of 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.00 g) in methanol (200 ml) and water (50 ml) was added potassium carbonate (10.0 g) and the mixture was stirred under reflux for 2 hr. Then dilute hydrochloric acid was added until the  
 10 reaction mixture had pH 1, and the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals was dissolved in a mixed solvent of methylene chloride (200 ml) and dioxane (50 ml) and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-  
 15 1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.73 g) as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.85 (m, 1H),  
 5.12 (br.s, 3H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.56 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d,  
 20 J=8Hz, 1H), 8.24 (s, 1H), 13.55 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 7: 4-**

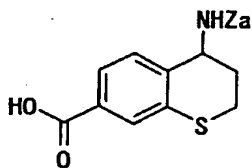
(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



25 4-(Benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (4.00 g) was suspended in chloroform (150 ml)

and thionyl chloride (3.43 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (3.0 ml) were added. This mixture was refluxed under heating and stirred for 1 hr. The reaction system was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The obtained crystals were dissolved in acetonitrile (25 ml) and added dropwise to a solution of 4-aminopyridine (903 mg) and triethylamine (1.94 g) in acetonitrile (50 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and continuously stirred for 2 hr. Water (500 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (2.02 g) as colorless crystals. melting point: 217-220°C (decomposition)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 8: 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid**



To a mixed solution of 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.20 g) in methanol (50 ml), tetrahydrofuran (100 ml) and water (50 ml) was added 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (20 ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hr. Dilute hydrochloric acid was added to the reaction mixture until the pH became 1, and the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration. The crystals were recrystallized from acetone-hexane to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-



thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.74 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 202-205°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

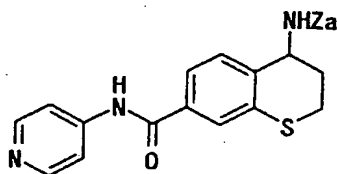
δ=2.05-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.10 (m, 2H), 4.79 (q, J=4Hz, 1H),

5.08 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.58 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H),

7.91 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 13.00 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 9: 4-**

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

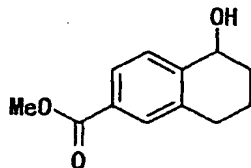


4-(Benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.80 g) was suspended in dichloromethane (120 ml), and oxalyl chloride (2.07 g) and N,N-dimethylformamide (15 ml) were added. This mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hr and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The obtained acid chloride was dissolved in acetonitrile (25 ml) and N,N-dimethylformamide (20 ml) and added dropwise to a solution of 4-aminopyridine (768 mg) and triethylamine (1.55 g) in acetonitrile (50 ml) at 0°C. The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and continuously stirred for 30 min. 4-Aminopyridine (768 mg) and triethylamine (1.55 g) were added to the reaction mixture and this suspension was further stirred at room temperature for 3 hr. The precipitated crystals were removed by suction filtration. The obtained filtrate was stood overnight at 0°C and the precipitated crystals were dried under reduced pressure to give the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.57 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 223-225°C (decomposition)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 10: 5-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-**

## tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester

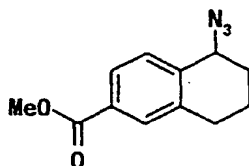


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 5-oxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.50 g) obtained by a known method and sodium borohydride (650 mg), the objective 5-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.54 g) was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =1.69 (s, 1H), 1.70-2.25 (m, 4H), 2.70-3.00 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.81 (t, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J=7Hz, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 11: 5-azide-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester



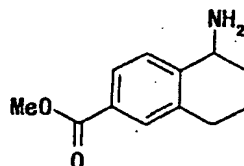
15

By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 5-hydroxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.50 g), diphenyl phosphorazide (5.61 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]-undecene (3.10 g), a crude product (3.50 g) of the objective 5-azide-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =1.75-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.90-2.10 (m, 3H), 2.70-3.00 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.59 (t, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 12: 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

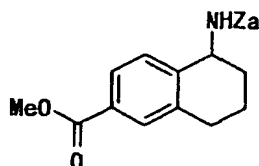


To a mixed solution of a crude product (3.50 g) of 5-  
 5 azide-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl  
 ester in THF (100 ml) and water (10 ml) was added  
 triphenylphosphine (5.34 g), and the mixture was reacted under  
 reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was concentrated under  
 reduced pressure and 1N hydrochloric acid (200 ml) was added.  
 10 The aqueous layer was washed with ethyl acetate. To the  
 obtained aqueous layer was added potassium carbonate to make  
 the solution alkaline, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl  
 acetate. The extracted organic layer was washed with saturated  
 brine, and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. This solution  
 15 was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the objective  
 5-amino-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl  
 ester (2.56 g) as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.60-2.40(m, 6H), 2.70-3.00(m, 2H), 3.90(s, 3H), 4.02(br.s,  
 20 1H), 7.48(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.77(s, 1H), 7.82(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

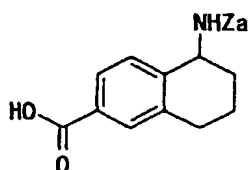
**Starting Material Synthetic Example 13: 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



25 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
 Synthetic Example 4 using 5-amino-5,6,7,8-

tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.50 g) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (3.13 g), the objective 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.53 g) as colorless crystals.  
 5 melting point: 83-84°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 14:** 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid

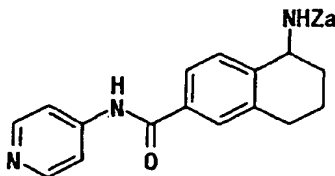


10 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 8 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.50 g) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (20 ml), the objective 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid  
 15 melting point: 203-205°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>-D<sub>2</sub>O substitution)

δ=1.75-1.95(m, 3H), 2.00-2.20(m, 1H), 2.70-2.95(m, 2H), 4.90-5.05(m, 2H), 5.24(s, 1H), 7.25-7.40(m, 5H), 7.44(d, J=8Hz, 1H),  
 20 7.84(s, 1H), 7.86(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 15:** 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide

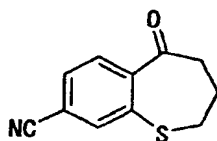


25 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 7 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-5,6,7,8-

tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxylic acid (2.50 g), thionyl chloride (2.75 g), 4-aminopyridine (724 mg) and triethylamine (1.55 g), the objective 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide (1.03 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

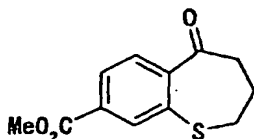
melting point: 157-159°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 16:** 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carbonitrile



To a solution of 8-bromo-5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine (5.00 g) synthesized according to a known method in N,N-dimethylformamide (50 ml) were added zinc cyanide (2.28 g) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (1.13 g) and the mixture was stirred at 80-90°C for 1 hr. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and water (500 ml) and ethyl acetate (100 ml) were added. The mixture was passed through celite. The filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with water and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate and hexane to give the objective 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carbonitrile (3.37 g) as pale yellow crystals. melting point: 109-111°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 17:** 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester



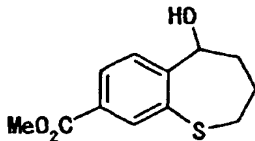
To an acetic acid (20 ml) solution of 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-

tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carbonitrile (3.20 g) was added concentrated hydrochloric acid (20 ml) and the mixture was reacted under reflux overnight. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and water (350 ml) was added. The precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and the collected crystals were dissolved in ethyl acetate (400 ml). The mixture was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to give a crude product (3.42 g) of 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid.

This 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid (3.42 g) was dissolved in methanol (100 ml) and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (15 ml) was added. The mixture was stirred under reflux for 3 hr. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (250 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water, saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution and saturated brine, and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure to give the objective 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.35 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 63-64°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 18:** 5-hydroxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester



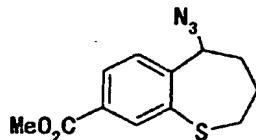
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 5-oxo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.30 g) and sodium borohydride (529 mg), the objective 5-hydroxy-2,3,4,5-

tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.26 g) was obtained a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.65-1.85(m, 1H), 2.00-2.20(m, 4H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 3.91(s, 3H), 5.30(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.61(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.97(dd, J=2Hz, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.17(d, J=2Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 19:** 5-azide-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 5-hydroxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.30 g), diphenyl phosphorazide(15.3 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (8.46 g) (the reaction was carried out at 50-60°C), a crude product (3.02 g) of the objective 5-azide-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.60-1.70(m, 1H), 2.00-2.25(m, 3H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.85-2.95(m, 1H), 3.92(s, 3H), 5.33(dd, J=2Hz, J=10Hz, 1H), 7.57(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.99(dd, J=2Hz, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.21(d, J=2Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 20:** 5-amino-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (3.00 g) of 5-azide-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (5.97 g), a crude product (2.64 g)

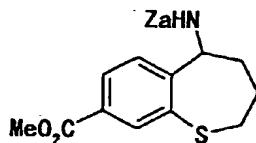
of the objective 5-amino-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a yellow oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

$\delta$ =1.60-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.85-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.20 (m, 4H), 2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 4.64 (dd,  $J$ =1Hz,  $J$ =7Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.95 (dd,  $J$ =2Hz,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d,  $J$ =2Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 21:** 5-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester

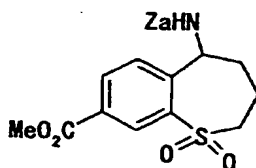


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 4 using 5-amino-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.50 g) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (2.69 g), the objective 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.53 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 132-134°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 22:** 5-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester



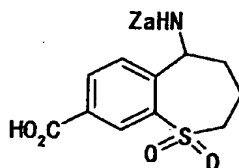
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 5 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.75 g) and 70% meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (5.49 g), the objective



5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.79 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 137-139°C

5 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 23:** 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid



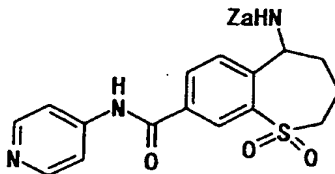
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
 10 **Synthetic Example 8** using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.00 g) and 1N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (15 ml), the objective 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid (2.58 g)  
 15 was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 213-215°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>-D<sub>2</sub>O substitution)

δ=1.85(br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 2.10-2.70(m, 3H), 3.23(br.t, J=14Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.75(m, 1H), 5.11(dd, J=12Hz, J=30Hz, 2H), 5.49(br.t, J=4Hz, 1H), 6.65(br.s, 1H), 7.20-7.40(m, 5H), 7.67(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.30(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.81(s, 1H)

20 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 24:** 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide



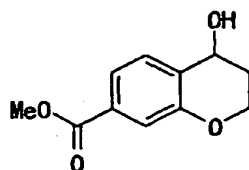
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material

Synthetic Example 7 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxylic acid (2.35 g), thionyl chloride (2.16 g), 4-aminopyridine (568 mg) and triethylamine (1.22 g), the objective 5-

5 (benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide (1.93 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 230-231°C

Starting Material Synthetic Example 25: 4-hydroxychromane-7-  
10 carboxylic acid methyl ester

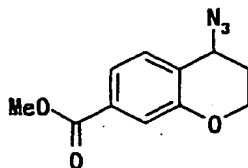


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 4-oxochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.4 g) synthesized according to a known method  
15 and sodium borohydride (0.26 g), the objective 4-hydroxychromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.5 g) was obtained as a colorless oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.89 (br.s, 1H), 2.0-2.2 (m, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.25-4.35 (m,  
20 2H), 4.8-4.9 (m, 1H), 7.35-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.5-7.6 (m, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 26: 4-azidechromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



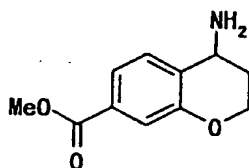
25 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 4-hydroxychromane-7-carboxylic acid

methyl ester (1.4 g), diphenyl phosphorazide (3.7 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (2.0 g), a mixture (2:1) (2.6 g) of the objective 4-azidechromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and diphenyl phosphorazide was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=2.0-2.3(m, 2H), 3.91(s, 3H), 4.2-4.4(m, 2H), 4.6-4.65(m, 1H), 7.2-7.4(m, 1H), 7.55(s, 1H), 7.60(d, J=9Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 27:** 4-aminochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

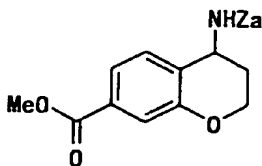


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a mixture (2.6 g) of 4-azidechromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and diphenyl phosphorazide and triphenylphosphine (3.9 g), the objective 4-aminochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.4 g) was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.57(br.s, 2H), 1.8-1.9(m, 1H), 2.1-2.2(m, 1H), 3.89(s, 3H), 4.07(t, J=5Hz, 1H), 4.2-4.4(m, 2H), 7.38(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.48(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.56(dd, J=9Hz, J=3Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 28:** 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 4 using 4-aminochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.4 g) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (2.0 ml),

the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.9 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 140-142°C

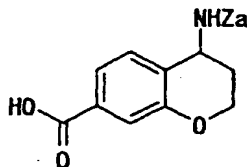
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

<sup>5</sup> δ=2.0-2.1(m, 1H), 2.1-2.3(m, 1H), 3.89(s, 3H), 4.1-4.3(m, 2H), 4.9-5.1(m, 2H), 5.16(s, 2H), 7.2-7.4(m, 6H), 7.47(s, 1H), 7.54(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 29: 4-**

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid

10



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 8 using 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.9 g) and 1N sodium hydroxide (14 ml), the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.7 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

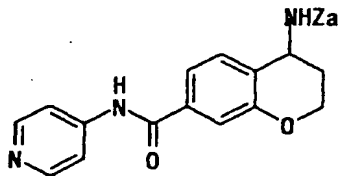
<sup>15</sup> melting point: 227-228°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.9-2.0(m, 1H), 2.0-2.1(m, 1H), 4.2-4.3(m, 2H), 4.8-4.9(m, 1H), 5.10(s, 2H), 7.2-7.5(m, 8H), 7.88(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 12.93(brs, <sup>20</sup> 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 30: 4-**

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 7 using 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)chromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.6 g), thionyl chloride (1.2 ml) and 4-

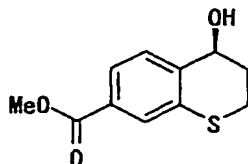
aminopyridine (480 mg), the objective 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide (2.34 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 226-228°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.9-2.0 (m, 1H), 2.05-2.15 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.35 (m, 2H), 4.8-4.9 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 7.3-7.4 (m, 7H), 7.47 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.46 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.51 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 31: (S)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



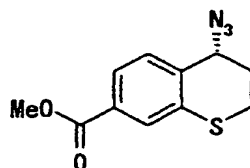
To a methylene chloride (160 ml) solution of (R)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine was added a borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 36.0 ml) at -20°C and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 10 min. Then, to this solution was added dropwise a solution of 4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.00 g) synthesized according to a known method in methylene chloride (80 ml) at -20°C to -10°C. The reaction mixture was heated to about 10°C, and stirred for 2 hrs. Methanol (15 ml) and 1N hydrochloric acid (300 ml) were added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 min. This mixed solution was extracted with chloroform, and the organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was recrystallized from chloroform-hexane to give the objective (S)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.29 g) as colorless crystals.

melting point: 118-120°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.10(m, 2H), 2.90-3.05(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.82(s, 3H), 4.63(q, J=4Hz, 1H), 5.57(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.50(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.59(s, 1H), 7.60(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 32:** (R)-4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

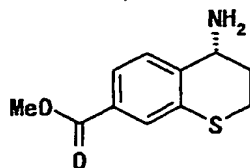


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (S)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.00 g), diphenyl phosphorazide (17.2 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (9.52 g), a crude product (7.93 g) of the objective (R)-4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.10(m, 1H), 2.25-2.35(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.10-3.25(m, 1H), 3.83(s, 3H), 5.04(t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.49(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.66(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.68(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 33:** (R)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



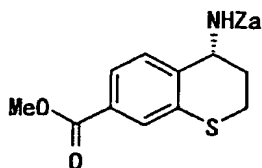
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (7.93 g) of (R)-4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (12.3 g), the objective (R)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.76 g) was

obtained as a pale yellow oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.90-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.90 (t,  $J$ =4Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.65 (m, 3H)

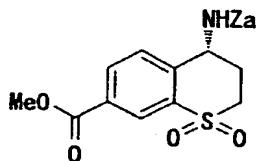
**Starting Material Synthetic Example 34:** (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 4 using (R)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.70 g) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (5.50 ml), the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.35 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 139-140°C

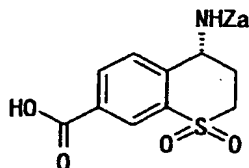
**Starting Material Synthetic Example 35:** (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 5 using (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.20 g) and 70% meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (15.0 g), the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.68 g) was obtained as colorless crystals. melting point: 174-175°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 36:** (R)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



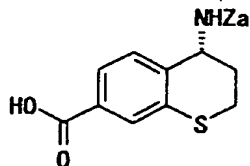
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.50 g) and potassium carbonate (5.33 g), the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (6.54 g) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.40-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.68 (br. s, 1H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 5.11 (s, 3H), 7.35-7.50 (m, 5H), 7.55 (br. s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=3Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 13.54 (br. s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 37: (R)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



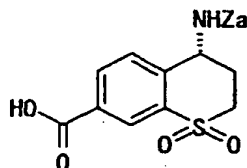
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.35 g) and potassium carbonate (2.59 g), the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.13 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.15 (m, 2H), 4.81 (br. q, J=6Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.58 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, J=8.3Hz, 1H), 13.02 (s, 1H)



**Starting Material Synthetic Example 38:** (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

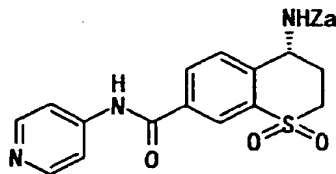


To an acetic acid (100 ml) solution of (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.10 g) was added sodium peroxoborate 4 hydrate (4.01 g) at 50-60°C and the mixture was stirred for 4 hr. Water (200 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.56 g) as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

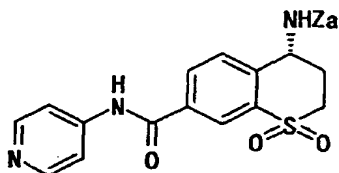
δ=2.40-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.68 (br.s, 1H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 5.11 (br.s, 3H), 7.35-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.55 (br.s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 13.54 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 39:** (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

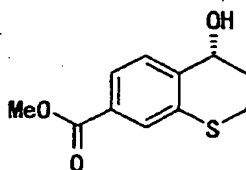


To an acetonitrile (200 ml) solution of (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.00 g) and 4-aminopyridine (753 mg) were added

- triethylamine (3.23 g) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (6.12 g). The mixture was stirred with heating under reflux for 1 hr, and the reaction system was cooled at room temperature. To the reaction mixture was added saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (250 ml) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and the obtained organic layer was dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the obtained residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-diisopropyl ether-hexane to give the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.48 g) as pale-red crystals. melting point: 211-213°C (decomposition)
- Starting Material Synthetic Example 40:** (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



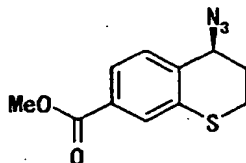
- By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 using (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.25 g) and 4-aminopyridine (816 mg), the objective (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (2.87 g) was obtained as a pale-brown solid.
- <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)
- δ=2.45-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.85 (m, 2H), 5.12 (br.s, 3H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.58 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.10-8.25 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 10.87 (s, 1H)
- Starting Material Synthetic Example 41:** (R)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 31 using (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine (997 mg), a borane-methyl sulfide  
 5 complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 36.0 ml) and 4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.00 g), the objective (R)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (7.01 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.  
 melting point: 119-120°C

10 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =1.95-2.10 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.63 (q, J=4Hz, 1H), 5.57 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.60 (d, J=8Hz, 1H)

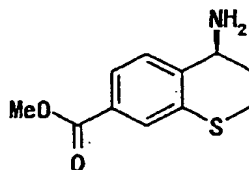
Starting Material Synthetic Example 42: (S)-4-  
 15 azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (R)-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (6.80 g), diphenyl phosphorazide  
 20 (16.7 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (9.23 g), a crude product (9.26 g) of the objective (S)-4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =1.95-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.35 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.10-  
 25 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 5.04 (t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 43: (S)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

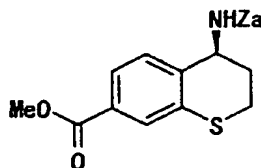


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (9.26 g) of (S)-4-azidethiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (11.9 g), the objective (S)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.96 g) was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.05(m, 2H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.15-3.30(m, 1H), 3.81(s, 3H), 3.90(t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.65(m, 3H)

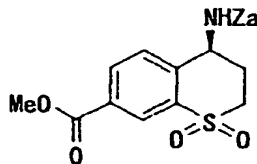
**Starting Material Synthetic Example 44: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 4 using (S)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.80 g) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (3.65 ml), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.02 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

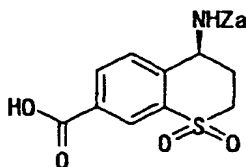
melting point: 140-141°C

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 45: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 5 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.90 g) and 70% meta-chloroperbenzoic acid (10.2 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.03 g) was obtained as colorless crystals. melting point: 174-175°C

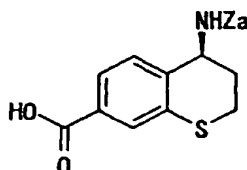
Starting Material Synthetic Example 46: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 8 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.80 g) and 1N sodium hydroxide (24.6 ml), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-5,6,7,8-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (4.16 g) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =2.40-2.55(m, 2H), 3.68(br.s, 1H), 3.70-3.80(m, 1H), 5.11(s, 3H), 7.35-7.50(m, 5H), 7.55(br.s, 1H), 8.13(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 8.23(s, 1H), 13.54(br.s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 47: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

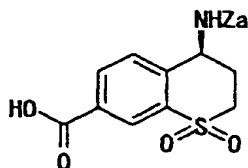


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.40 g) and potassium carbonate (2.63 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (3.20 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.95-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.15 (m, 2H), 4.81 (br. q,  $J$ =6Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 2H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.58 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 13.02 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 48: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



15

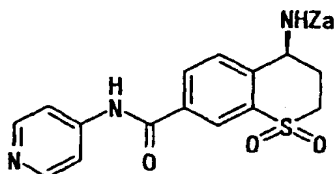
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 38 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.20 g) and sodium peroxoborate 4 hydrate (2.93 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.19 g) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =2.40-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.68 (br. s, 1H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 5.11 (br. s, 3H), 7.35-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.55 (br. s, 1H), 8.13 (d,  $J$ =3Hz, 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 13.54 (br. s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 49: (S)-4-

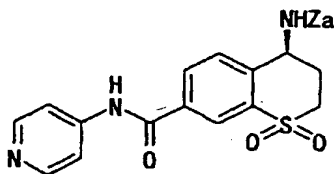
(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
 5 Synthetic Example 39 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.60 g), 4-aminopyridine (402 mg), triethylamine (1.73 g) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (3.27 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
 10 carboxamide (712 mg) was obtained as pale-red crystals.  
 melting point: 211-213°C (decomposition)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 50:** (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

15



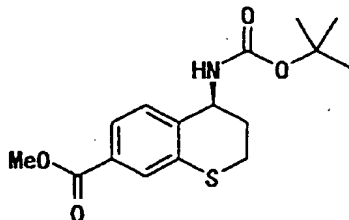
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
 Synthetic Example 9 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.10 g) and 4-aminopyridine (527 mg), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
 20 carboxamide (1.05 g) was obtained as a pale-brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.45-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.85 (m, 2H), 5.10-5.15 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.60 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.10-8.25 (m, 2H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 10.87 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 51:** (S)-4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

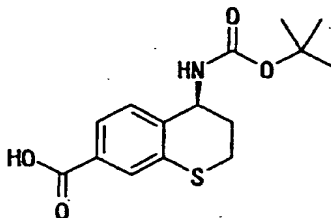


To a tetrahydrofuran (40 ml) solution of (S)-4-aminothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.50 g) was added an aqueous solution (20 ml) of potassium carbonate (3.35 g) at 0°C. To this mixed solution was added tetrahydrofuran solution (20 ml) of di-tert-butylidodicarbonate (6.18 g) at the same temperature, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hrs. Water (100 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent in this solution was evaporated and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (6.11 g) as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.41(s, 9H), 2.00-2.10(m, 2H), 3.09(t, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.82(s, 3H), 4.70(br.s, 1H), 7.34(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.48(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.60(s, 2H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 52:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



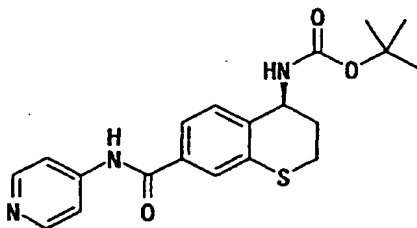


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.75 g) and potassium carbonate (4.91 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (5.29 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 2.07 (br.s, 2H), 3.09 (t,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 4.72 (br.s, 1H), 7.32 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 2H), 13.00 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 53: (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



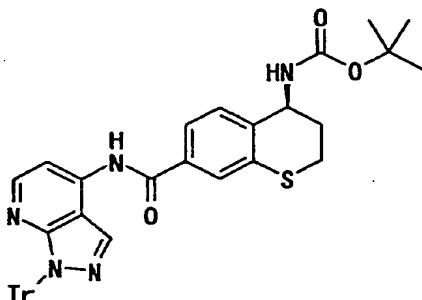
To an acetonitrile (75 ml) solution of (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.00 g) and 4-aminopyridine (335 mg) were added triethylamine (1.35 ml) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (991 mg), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. Water was added to the reaction mixture and extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent of this solution was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (chloroform-methanol) to give the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (845 mg) as pale yellow crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 2.08 (br.s, 2H), 3.11 (br.s, 2H), 4.72 (br.s, 1H), 7.35 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H),

7.68 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=5Hz, 2H), 8.46 (d, J=5Hz, 2H), 10.51 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 54:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

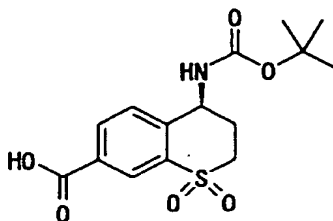


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (500 mg), 4-amino-1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (670 mg) synthesized according to a known method and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (496 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (796 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.42 (s, 9H), 2.06 (br.s, 2H), 3.10 (br.s, 2H), 4.70 (br.s, 1H), 7.11 (d, J=7Hz, 6H), 7.30-7.55 (m, 13H), 7.75 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.69 (s, 1H), 10.72 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 55:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

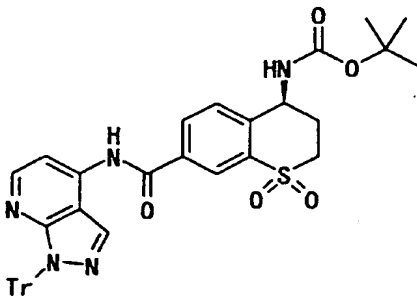


To an aqueous solution (25 ml) of  $2\text{KHSO}_5 \cdot \text{KHSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  (5.98 g) was added a saturated aqueous sodium hydrogencarbonate solution (25 ml) at  $0^\circ\text{C}$ , and an acetone solution (50 ml) of (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.00 g) was added dropwise at the same temperature. After the dropwise addition, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hr, and 1N hydrochloric acid (100 ml) was added to complete the reaction. This reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and saturated brine. The obtained organic layer was dried over magnesium sulfate and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue was recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.24 g) as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.44 (s, 9H), 2.44 (br.s, 2H), 3.50-3.80 (m, 2H), 5.02 (q,  $J=6\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.52 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.72 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 8.15 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 8.23 (s, 1H), 13.55 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 56:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



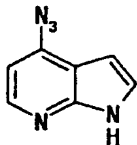
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (500 mg), 4-amino-1-

triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (608 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (450 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (633 mg) was  
 5 obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44(s, 9H), 2.47(br.s, 2H), 3.71(br.s, 2H), 5.00(br.s, 1H),  
 7.13(d, J=7Hz, 6H), 7.35-7.40(m, 9H), 7.52(d, J=7Hz, 1H),  
 7.75(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.76(d, J=10Hz, 1H), 8.11(d, J=7Hz, 1H),  
 10 8.23(s, 1H), 8.57(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.66(s, 1H), 11.01(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 57: 4-azide-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine**

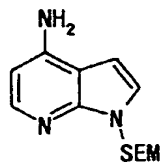


To an N,N-dimethylformamide (150 ml) solution of 4-  
 15 chloro-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (16.0 g) obtained by a known  
 method were added sodium azide (10.2 g) and ammonium chloride  
 (8.40 g), and the mixture was stirred at 100°C for 8 hr. The  
 reaction mixture was allowed to cool to room temperature and  
 water (300 ml) was added and extracted with ethyl acetate. The  
 20 organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and  
 dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was  
 evaporated to give the objective 4-azide-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-  
 b]pyridine (11.3 g) as a brown solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

25 δ=6.45(d, J=3Hz, 1H), 6.88(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.45(d, J=4Hz, 1H),  
 8.17(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 11.85(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 58: 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine**



To an N,N-dimethylformamide (75 ml) solution of 4-azide-1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (10.0 g) were added diisopropylethylamine (16.4 ml) and 2-

5 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl chloride (12.6 g) at 0°C, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hr. Then water (300 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous  
10 magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated to give a crude product (18.2 g) of 4-azide-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)-ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine.

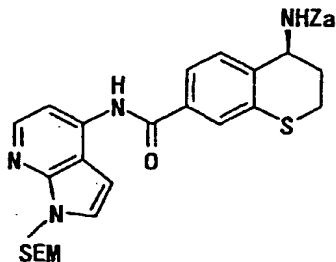
The obtained crude product of 4-azide-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine was  
15 dissolved in isopropyl alcohol (150 ml), and sodium borohydride (2.35 g) was slowly added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 hr and water (200 ml) was added. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the obtained organic layer was washed with water and  
20 saturated brine and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography and recrystallized from ethyl acetate-hexane to give the objective 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (12.2 g) as  
25 pale-brown crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ = -0.09 (s, 9H), 0.81 (t, J=8Hz, 2H), 3.47 (t, J=8Hz, 2H), 5.48 (s, 2H), 6.19 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 6.20 (s, 2H), 6.56 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=5Hz, 1H)

30 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 59:** (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-{1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]-

pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



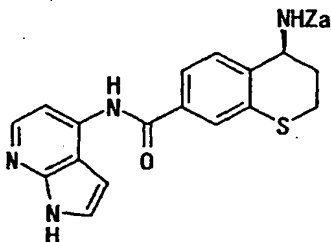
To a tetrahydrofuran solution of 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (1.32 g) was added dropwise n-butyllithium (1.59 M, 3.17 ml) and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 15 min. To this solution was added dropwise a tetrahydrofuran solution (20 ml) of (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid chloride (4.20 mmol) obtained by a similar reaction step as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 hr. Water (100 ml) was added and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine and dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate. The solvent was evaporated and purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane-ethyl acetate) to give the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.06 g) as a pale-brown amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ = -0.09 (s, 9H), 0.81 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.13 (br.s, 2H), 3.14 (br.s, 2H), 3.51 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 4.83 (br.s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 7.35-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.54 (br.s, 1H), 7.60-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.96 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 10.42 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 60:** (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-

yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



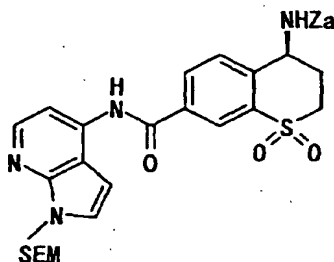
To (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-[2-(  
(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
5 yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.02 g) was added a 4N  
hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (30 ml) and the mixture was  
stirred at room temperature for 6 hr. Water (100 ml) was added  
to the reaction mixture and potassium carbonate was added until  
the reaction mixture shows alkalinity. This suspension was  
10 stood still at 0°C for 30 min and the precipitated crystals  
were collected by filtration to give a crude product (766 mg)  
of (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-hydroxymethylpyrrolo-  
[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide.

The obtained (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-  
15 hydroxymethylpyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-  
carboxamide (766 mg) was dissolved in methanol (10 ml) and  
tetrahydrofuran (20 ml), and an aqueous solution (30 ml) of  
sodium acetate (5.00 g) was added. The reaction mixture was  
stirred under reflux for 5 hr and allowed to return to room  
20 temperature. Water (100 ml) was added and the precipitated  
crystals were collected by filtration to give the objective  
(S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (504 mg) as a pale yellow solid.  
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

25 δ=2.23(br.q, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.20-3.30(m, 2H), 4.93(br.q, J=6Hz,  
1H), 5.20(s, 2H), 6.84(s, 1H), 7.35-7.55(m, 7H), 7.71(d, J=5Hz,  
1H), 7.73(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.80(s, 1H), 8.05(d, J=8Hz, 1H),  
8.24(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 10.43(s, 1H), 11.69(br.s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 61: (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

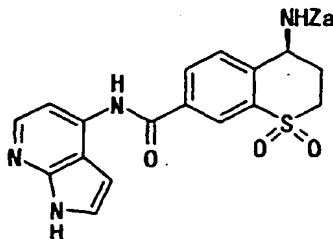


5 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 using 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (762 mg) and (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.09 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-  
10 1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (840 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

15  $\delta$  = -0.09 (s, 9H), 0.83 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.52 (t, J=7Hz, 2H), 3.60-3.85 (m, 2H), 5.14 (s, 3H), 5.63 (s, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 7.35-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.50-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.67 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.15-8.25 (m, 3H), 8.41 (s, 1H), 10.79 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 62: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-  
20 4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 60 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-

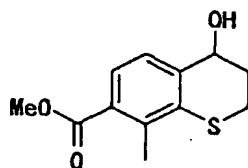


dioxy-N-(1-(2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl)pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (835 mg), 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane (20 ml) and sodium acetate (5.00 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (513 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.45-2.55(m, 2H), 3.60-3.75(m, 2H), 5.13(s, 3H), 6.72(s, 1H), 7.30-7.50(m, 6H), 7.59(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.10-8.25(m, 3H), 8.39(s, 1H), 10.72(s, 1H), 11.64(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 63:** 4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

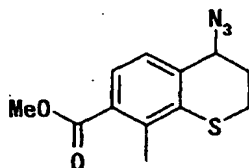


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 8-methyl-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.00 g) synthesized according to a known method (Ger. Offen. DE 19532312 A16 WO 9709327 A1) and sodium borohydride (480 mg), the objective 4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.02 g) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.10(m, 2H), 2.34(s, 3H), 2.95-3.05(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.81(s, 3H), 4.62(br.s, 1H), 5.51(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.33(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.40(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 64:** 4-azide-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

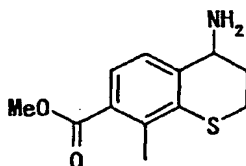


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.00 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (6.93 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (3.83 g), a crude product (3.35 g) of the objective 4-azido-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.85-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 3.00-3.20 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 5.03 (br.s, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 65:** 4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



15

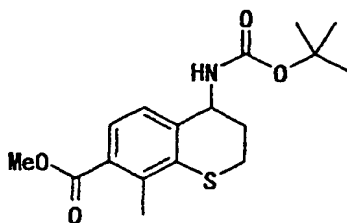
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (3.35 g) of 4-azido-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (4.95 g), the objective 4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.60 g) was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.85-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.90 (t, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 66:** 4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
methyl ester

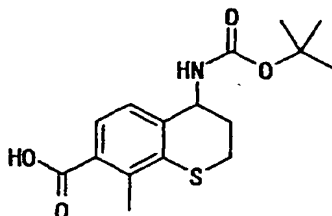


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
5 Synthetic Example 51 using 4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-  
carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.60 g), potassium  
carbonate (1.80 g) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (3.36  
g), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-  
methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.73 g) was  
10 obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42(s, 9H), 2.02(br.s, 2H), 2.34(s, 3H), 3.08(br.t, J=7Hz,  
2H), 3.81(s, 3H), 4.70(br.s, 1H), 7.17(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.40(d,  
J=8Hz, 1H), 7.47(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

15 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 67:** 4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

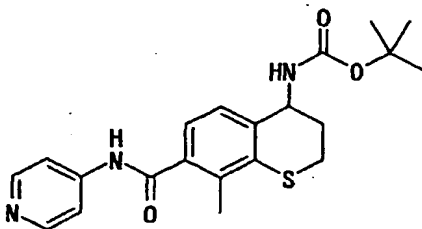


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 6 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-  
20 methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.70 g)  
and potassium carbonate (4.42 g), the objective 4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
(1.80 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42(s, 9H), 2.02(br.s, 2H), 2.37(s, 3H), 3.07(br.s, 2H), 4.70(br.s, 1H), 7.15(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.50(m, 2H), 12.91(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 68:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

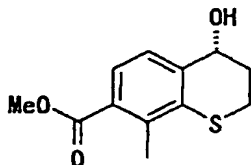


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (400 mg), 4-aminopyridine (91.9 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (474 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.80 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42(s, 9H), 2.03(br.s, 2H), 2.19(s, 3H), 3.10(br.s, 2H), 4.71(br.s, 1H), 7.15-7.20(m, 2H), 7.45(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.67(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.45(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.69(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 69:** (R)-4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



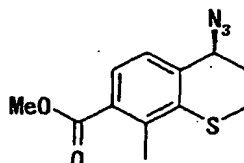
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 31 using 8-methyl-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (22.0 g), (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine (1.0 M toluene

solution, 9.32 ml) and borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 93.2 ml), the objective (R)-4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (20.7 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.10(m, 2H), 2.34(s, 3H), 2.95-3.05(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.81(s, 3H), 4.62(br.s, 1H), 5.51(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.33(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.40(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 70:** (S)-4-azide-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

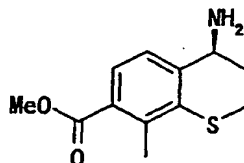


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (R)-4-hydroxy-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.00 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (11.6 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (6.41 g), a crude product (7.81 g) of the objective (S)-4-azide-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.85-2.00(m, 1H), 2.20-2.30(m, 1H), 2.33(s, 3H), 3.00-3.20(m, 2H), 3.82(s, 3H), 5.03(br.s, 1H), 7.29(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.43(d, J=8Hz, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 71:** (S)-4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



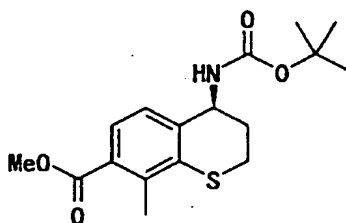
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material

Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (7.81 g) of (S)-4-azide-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (8.25 g), the objective (S)-4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.53 g) was  
 5 obtained as a yellow oil.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.85-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.90 (t,  $J=5\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.33 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.37 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H).

10 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 72:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester.

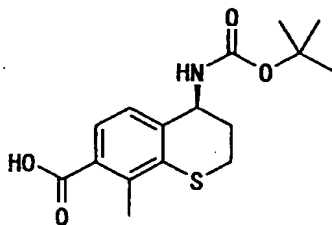


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
 15 Synthetic Example 51 using (S)-4-amino-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (4.50 g), potassium carbonate (3.14 g) and di-tert-butyl dicarbonate (5.80 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
 20 methyl ester (5.04 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 2.02 (br.s, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 3.08 (br.t,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ , 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.70 (br.s, 1H), 7.17 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.40 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.47 (d,  $J=8\text{Hz}$ , 1H)

25 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 73:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

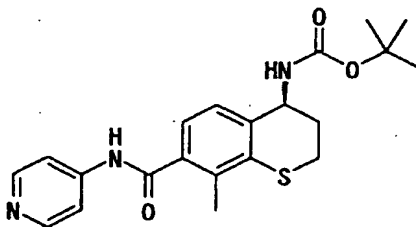


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.00 g) and potassium carbonate (6.13 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (4.06 g) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.42 (s, 9H), 2.02 (br.s, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 3.07 (br.s, 2H), 4.70 (br.s, 1H), 7.15 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.50 (m, 2H), 12.91 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 74:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



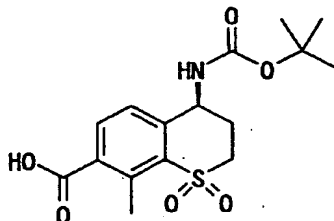
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.00 g), 4-aminopyridine (582 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (2.37 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.86 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43 (s, 9H), 2.04 (br.s, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 3.11 (br.s, 2H),

4.72(br.s, 1H), 7.15-7.20(m, 2H), 7.47(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.69(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.46(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.71(s, 1H)

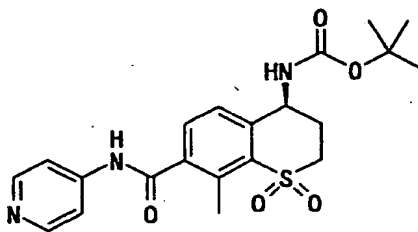
**Starting Material Synthetic Example 75:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.00 g) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (11.4 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.27 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 δ=1.43(s, 9H), 2.35(br.s, 2H), 2.75(s, 3H), 3.67(br.s, 2H), 4.92(br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.31(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.71(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.83(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 13.40(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 76:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxyn-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.50 g), 4-aminopyridine (398 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium



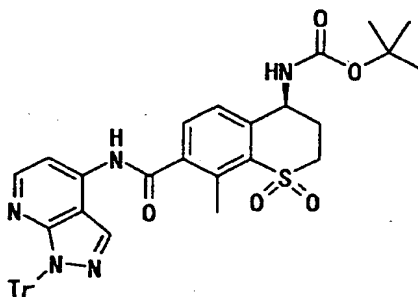
iodide (1.40 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (735 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44 (s, 9H), 2.37 (br.s, 2H), 2.67 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.75 (m, 2H), 4.96 (br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.34 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.65-7.70 (m, 3H), 7.77 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.49 (d, J=6Hz, 1H), 10.90 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 77: (S)-4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

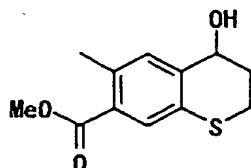


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (100 mg), 4-amino-1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (106 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (89.9 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (145 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.42 (s, 9H), 2.34 (br.s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 3.68 (br.s, 2H), 4.91 (br.s, 1H), 7.09 (d, J=6Hz, 6H), 7.30 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.40 (m, 9H), 7.63 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 11.07 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 78: 4-hydroxy-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**

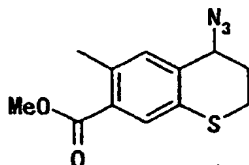


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 6-methyl-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.00 g) synthesized according to a known method and sodium borohydride (480 mg), the objective 4-hydroxy-6-methyl-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.03 g) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=2.05-2.15 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.95 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.79 (br.s, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 79: 4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester**



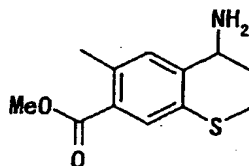
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 4-hydroxy-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.00 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (6.93 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (3.83 g), a crude product (5.05 g) of the objective 4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=2.00-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.90 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 4.60 (br.s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H)

1H), 7.71(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 80:** 4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

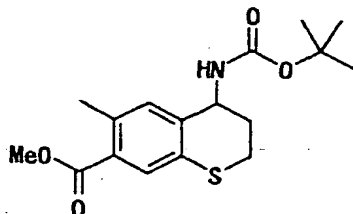


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (5.05 g) of 4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (4.95 g), the objective 4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.26 g) was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=1.51(s, 2H), 2.05-2.15(m, 2H), 2.50(s, 3H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.15-3.25(m, 1H), 3.84(s, 3H), 4.00(t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.17(s, 1H), 7.68(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 81:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

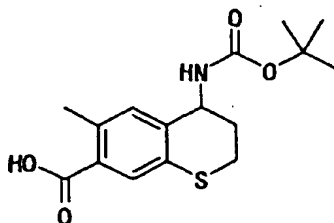


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 51 using 4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.25 g), potassium carbonate (1.57 g) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (2.90 g), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.86 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43 (s, 9H), 2.05 (br. t, J=6Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 3.07 (t, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.66 (br. s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H)

5 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 82:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

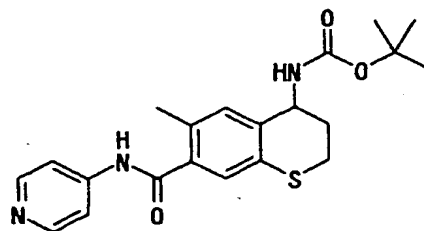


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.80 g) and potassium carbonate (3.44 g), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.41 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

15 δ=1.43 (s, 9H), 2.04 (br. s, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.06 (br. s, 2H), 4.66 (br. s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.44 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 12.86 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 83:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.00 g), 4-

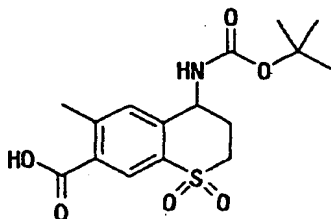
aminopyridine (321 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (949 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (834 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44(s, 9H), 2.06(br.s, 2H), 2.29(s, 3H), 3.08(br.s, 2H), 4.67(br.s, 1H), 7.14(s, 1H), 7.20(s, 1H), 7.46(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.69(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.46(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.65(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 84:** 4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-

methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.00 g) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (5.72 g), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.03 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

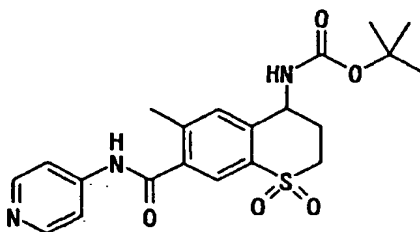
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44(s, 9H), 2.41(br.s, 2H), 2.57(s, 3H), 3.55-3.75(m, 2H), 4.96(br.s, 1H), 7.28(s, 1H), 7.68(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.14(s, 1H), 13.37(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 85:** 4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-

thiochromane-7-carboxamide

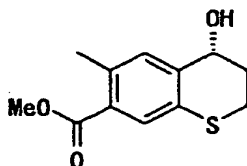


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrothiochromene-7-carboxylic acid (950 mg), 4-aminopyridine (277 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (820 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromene-7-carboxamide (708 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.45(s, 9H), 2.40-2.55(m, 2H), 2.43(s, 3H), 3.66(br.s, 2H), 4.95(br.s, 1H), 7.31(s, 1H), 7.65-7.75(m, 3H), 7.83(s, 1H), 8.49(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 10.91(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 86:** (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methylthiochromene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



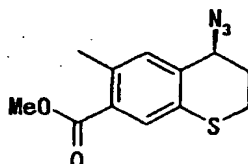
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 31 using 4-oxy-6-methylthiochromene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (9.90 g), (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine(1.0 M toluene solution, 4.19 ml) and borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 31.4 ml), the objective (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methylthiochromene-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.20 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.10(m, 2H), 2.44(s, 3H), 2.95-3.05(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m,

1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.59 (br.s, 1H), 5.51 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 87:** (S)-4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

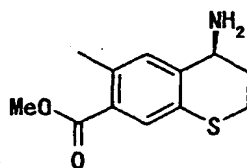


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.00 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (18.5 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (10.2 g), a crude product (10.6 g) of the objective (S)-4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

δ=2.00-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.80-2.90 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H), 4.60 (br.s, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 88:** (S)-4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

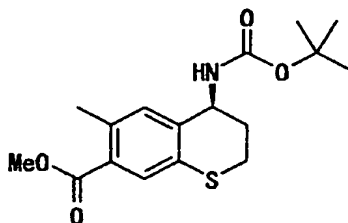


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (10.6 g) of (S)-4-azide-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (13.2 g), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.12 g) was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.56(s, 2H), 2.05-2.15(m, 2H), 2.53(s, 3H), 2.90-3.00(m, 1H), 3.20-3.30(m, 1H), 3.86(s, 3H), 4.02(t, J=4Hz, 1H), 7.19(s, 1H), 7.70(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 89:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

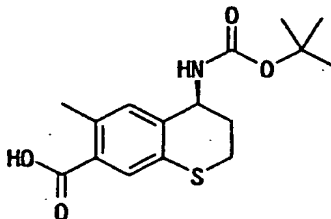


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 51 using (S)-4-amino-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.12 g), potassium carbonate (5.68 g) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (10.5 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.23 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.41(s, 9H), 2.03(br.s, 2H), 2.40(s, 3H), 3.06(br.s, 2H), 3.78(s, 3H), 4.65(br.s, 1H), 7.12(s, 1H), 7.44(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.49(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 90:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (8.10 g)

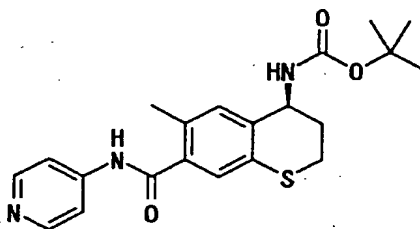


and potassium carbonate (9.94 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (6.05 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

5 δ=1.42(s, 9H), 2.03(br.s, 2H), 2.41(s, 3H), 3.05(br.s, 2H), 4.65(br.s, 1H), 7.09(s, 1H), 7.42(d, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.48(s, 1H), 12.85(br.s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 91: (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

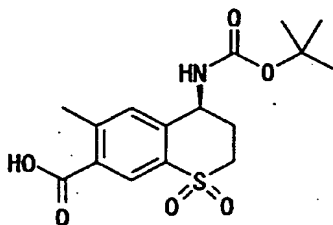


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.00 g), 4-aminopyridine (321 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (949 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.08 g) was obtained as a pale-brown amorphous solid.

20 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43(s, 9H), 2.05(br.s, 2H), 2.28(s, 3H), 3.07(br.s, 2H), 4.65(br.s, 1H), 7.13(s, 1H), 7.19(s, 1H), 7.45(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.68(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.44(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.64(s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 92: (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

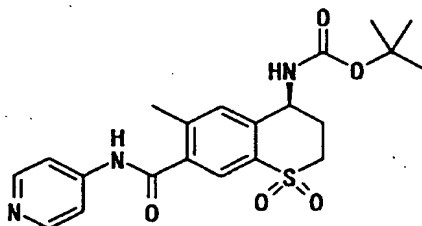


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.00 g) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (11.4 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (2.24 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44(s, 9H), 2.40(br.s, 2H), 2.57(s, 3H), 3.55-3.75(m, 2H), 4.95(br.s, 1H), 7.28(s, 1H), 7.67(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.14(s, 1H), 13.35(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 93:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide



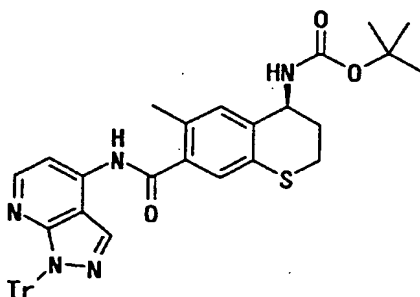
15

By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (750 mg), 4-aminopyridine (218 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (546 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (836 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.44 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 3.67 (br.s, 2H),  
4.95 (br.s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.65-7.75 (m, 3H), 7.82 (s, 1H),  
8.48 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.90 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 94:** (S)-4-(tert-  
5 butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-  
b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-  
10 methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (500 mg), 4-amino-1-  
triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (641 mg) and 2-chloro-1-  
methylpyridinium iodide (474 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-  
b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (767 mg) was obtained  
15 as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 3.05 (br.s, 2H),  
4.64 (br.s, 1H), 7.05-7.15 (m, 8H), 7.35-7.45 (m, 10H), 7.88 (d,  
J=5Hz, 1H), 8.51 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.68 (s, 1H), 10.84 (s, 1H)

20 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 95:** (S)-4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-  
triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-  
carboxamide

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 96: (S)-4-**

Cc1ccc2c(c1)sc(C)cc2C(=O)OC

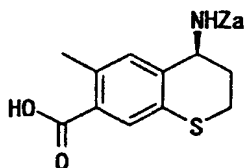
objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.74 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

5  $\delta$ =2.08(br.s, 2H), 2.39(s, 3H), 3.06(br.s, 2H), 3.78(s, 3H), 4.74(br.q, J=7Hz, 1H), 5.07(d, J=18Hz, 1H), 5.10(d, J=18Hz, 1H), 7.14(s, 1H), 7.25-7.40(m, 5H), 7.49(s, 1H), 7.89(d, J=9Hz, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 97: (S)-4-

10 (benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.70 g) and

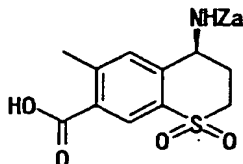
15 potassium carbonate (1.26 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (1.54 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

8=2.05-2.10(m, 2H), 2.39(s, 3H), 3.00-3.10(m, 2H), 4.74(br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 5.07(d, J=18Hz, 1H), 5.10(d, J=18Hz, 1H), 7.11(s, 1H), 7.25-7.40(m, 5H), 7.49(s, 1H), 7.88(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 12.86(s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 98: (S)-4-

25 (benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-2,3-dihydrothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



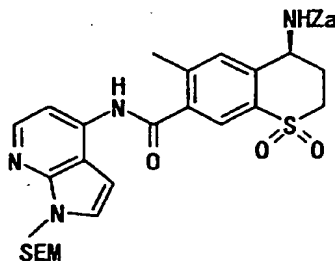
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methylthiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (750 mg) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (3.87 g), the objective (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (765 mg) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.35-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.80 (m, 2H), 5.01 (br.s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 5H), 8.08 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 13.38 (br.s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 99: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 using 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (472 mg) and (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (700 mg), a crude product (839 mg) of the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide was obtained as a pale-brown amorphous solid.

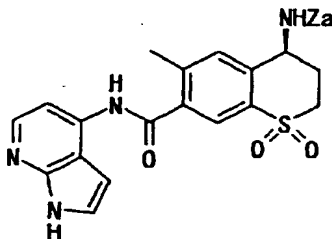
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=-0.09 (s, 9H), 0.75-0.85 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.75 (m, 2H), 5.00-5.20 (m, 3H),

5.61(s, 2H), 6.85(s, 1H), 7.35-7.45(m, 5H), 7.54(d, J=3Hz, 1H),  
7.80-7.90(m, 2H), 8.10-8.25(m, 3H), 10.82(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 100:** (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-  
5 b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

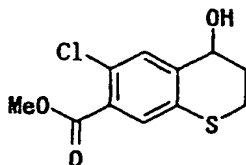


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 60 using a crude product (839 mg) of (S)-4-  
(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(1-[2-  
10 (trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide, 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane (20  
ml) and sodium acetate (5.00 g), the objective (S)-4-  
(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-  
b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (407 mg) was obtained  
15 as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.40-2.50(m, 2H), 2.41(s, 3H), 3.65-3.70(m, 2H), 5.04(q,  
J=6Hz, 1H), 5.13(s, 2H), 6.76(s, 1H), 7.30-7.42(m, 7H), 7.78(d,  
J=5Hz, 1H), 7.80(s, 1H), 8.15(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.73(s, 1H),  
20 11.62(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 101:** 6-chloro-4-  
hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
25 Synthetic Example 1 using 6-chloro-4-oxythiochromane-7-

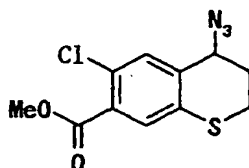
carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.00 g) synthesized according to a known method and sodium borohydride (147 mg), the objective 6-chloro-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (750 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

5 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.05(m, 2H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.82(s, 3H), 4.61(br.q, J=5Hz, 1H), 5.69(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.50(s, 1H), 7.52(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 102: 4-azide-6-**

10 chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



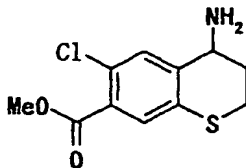
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 6-chloro-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (750 mg), diphenylphosphoryl azide  
15 (1.60 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (885 mg), a crude product (513 mg) of the objective 4-azide-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.20-2.30(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.10-  
20 3.20(m, 1H), 3.83(s, 3H), 5.03(t, J=2Hz, 1H), 7.58(s, 1H), 7.63(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 103: 4-amino-6-**

chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



25 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (513 mg) of 4-azide-

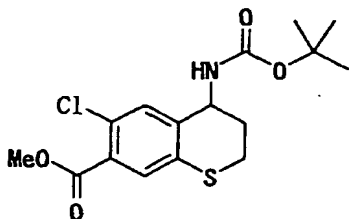


6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (1.14 g), the objective 4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (415 mg) was obtained as a yellow oil.

5  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.85-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.05 (s, 2H), 2.95-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.82-3.86 (m, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 104: 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

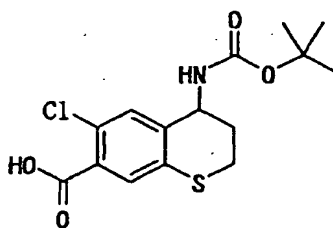


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 51 using 4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (400 mg), potassium carbonate (257 mg) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (473 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (726 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

20  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.10 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.20 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.67 (br. s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 105: 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

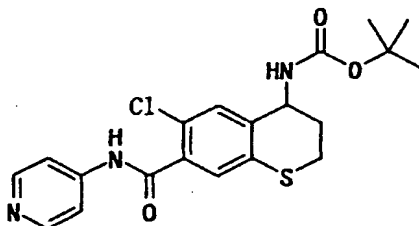


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (700 mg) and potassium carbonate (541 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (424 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.42(s, 9H), 1.95-2.10(m, 2H), 3.05-3.15(m, 2H), 4.66(br.s, 1H), 7.27(s, 1H), 7.47(s, 1H), 7.52(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 13.39(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 106:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



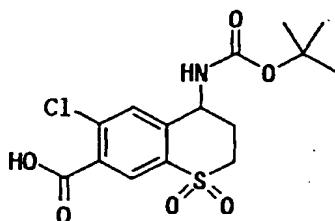
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (200 mg), 4-aminopyridine (54.7 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (178 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (254 mg) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43(s, 9H), 1.95-2.15(m, 2H), 3.12(br.s, 2H), 4.68(br.s, 1H), 7.30(s, 1H), 7.35(s, 1H), 7.57(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.65(d,

J=6Hz, 2H), 8.47(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.85(s, 1H).

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 107:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

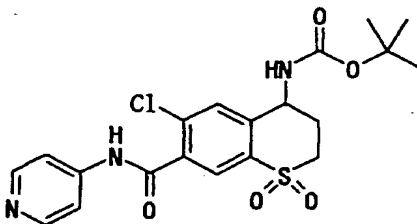


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (175 mg) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (931 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (180 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43(s, 9H), 2.41(br.s, 2H), 3.60-3.80(m, 2H), 4.96(br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.46(s, 1H), 7.74(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.12(s, 1H), 13.91(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 108:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide



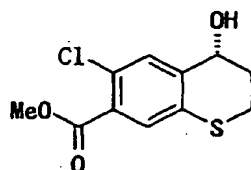
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (180 mg), 4-aminopyridine (45.1 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (147 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-

chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (191 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.44 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.80 (m, 2H), 4.99 (br.q,  $J$ =6Hz, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d,  $J$ =9Hz, 1H), 8.00 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 11.07 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 109:** (R)-6-chloro-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

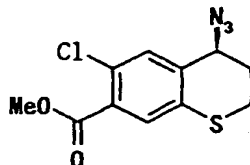


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 31 using 6-chloro-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (5.00 g), (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine (1.0 M toluene solution, 1.95 ml) and borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 14.6 ml), the objective (R)-6-chloro-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.82 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.95-2.05 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.61 (br.q,  $J$ =5Hz, 1H), 5.68 (d,  $J$ =5Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 110:** (S)-4-azide-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



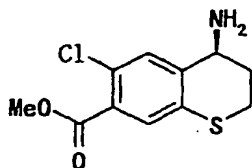
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (R)-6-chloro-4-hydroxythiochromane-7-

carboxylic acid methyl ester (3.50 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (7.43 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (4.10 g), a crude product (1.32 g) of the objective (S)-4-azide-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained  
 5 as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.30 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 5.04 (br.s, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H)

10 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 111:** (S)-4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

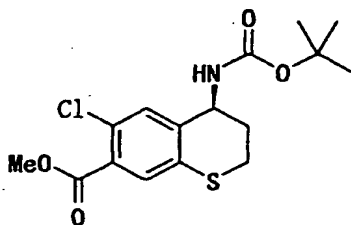


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (1.30 g) of (S)-4-azide-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and  
 15 triphenylphosphine (1.80 g), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.01 g) was obtained as a yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

20 δ=1.85-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.04 (s, 2H), 2.95-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.81-3.85 (m, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 112:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
 25 methyl ester

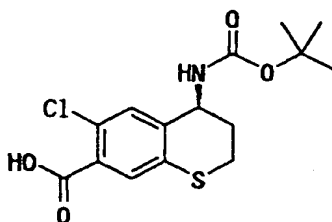


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 51 using (S)-4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.00 g), potassium carbonate (643 mg) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (1.18 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.18 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.05-3.15 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.67 (br.s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 113: (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

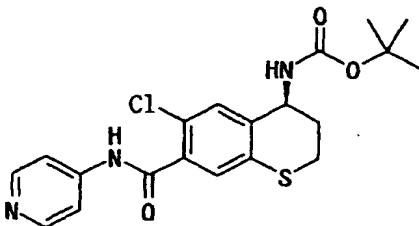


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.10 g) and potassium carbonate (847 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (921 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.42 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.10 (m, 2H), 3.05-3.15 (m, 2H), 4.66 (br.s, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.51 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 13.40 (br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 114:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

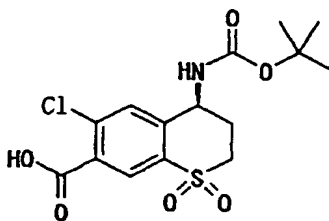


5 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (250 mg), 4-aminopyridine (68.4 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (222 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (317 mg) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

15  $\delta$ =1.43 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.10 (m, 2H), 3.12 (br.s, 2H), 4.68 (br.s, 1H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.47 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.85 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 115:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



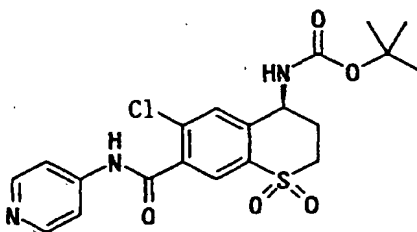
20 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (450 mg) and 2KHSO<sub>5</sub>·KHSO<sub>4</sub>·K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> (2.42 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (476 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43(s, 9H), 2.40-2.50(m, 2H), 3.65-3.85(m, 2H), 4.97(br.q, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.45(s, 1H), 7.74(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.12(s, 1H), 13.91(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 116:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide



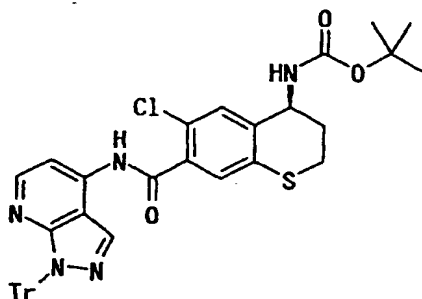
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (250 mg), 4-aminopyridine (62.6 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (203 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (276 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44(s, 9H), 2.40-2.55(m, 2H), 3.65-3.85(m, 2H), 4.99(br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.48(s, 1H), 7.65(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 7.81(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 8.00(s, 1H), 8.49(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 11.07(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 117:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

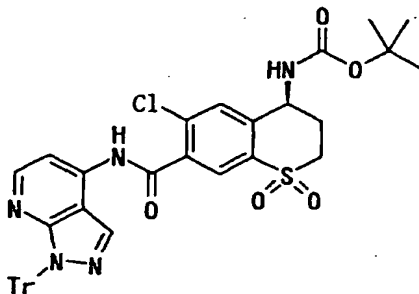




By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-thiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (150 mg), 4-amino-1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (163 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (133 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (262 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =1.43 (s, 9H), 1.95-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.10 (br.s, 2H), 4.65 (br.s, 1H), 7.05-7.15 (m, 6H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.34-7.40 (m, 9H), 7.53 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.53 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.64 (s, 1H), 11.02 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 118:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxo-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material

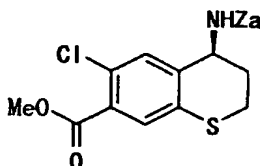
Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (150 mg), 4-amino-1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridine (150 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (122 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (176 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.80 (m, 2H), 4.96 (br.q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.15 (m, 6H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 9H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 8.56 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.59 (s, 1H), 11.22 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 119: (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



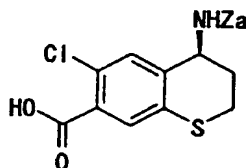
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 4 using (S)-4-amino-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (450 mg) and benzyloxycarbonyl chloride (0.31 ml), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (478 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.05-2.15 (m, 2H), 3.05-3.20 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 4.77 (br.q, J=7Hz, 1H), 5.08 (d, J=16Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, J=16Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, J=9Hz, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 120: (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

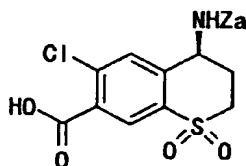


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (450 mg) and potassium carbonate (317 mg), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (425 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =2.00-2.10 (m, 2H), 3.00-3.15 (m, 2H), 4.76 (br. q,  $J=7\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 5.08 (d,  $J=13\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 5.11 (d,  $J=13\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.48 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d,  $J=9\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 13.41 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 121: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



15

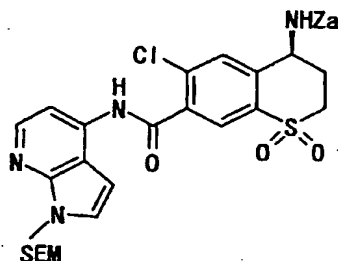
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chlorothiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (400 mg) and  $2\text{KHSO}_5 \cdot \text{KHSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1.96 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (379 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.60-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.80 (m, 1H), 5.00-5.15 (m, 3H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 6H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 8.12 (s, 1H), 8.14 (d,  $J=10\text{Hz}$ , 1H), 13.92 (br. s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 122: (S)-4-

(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

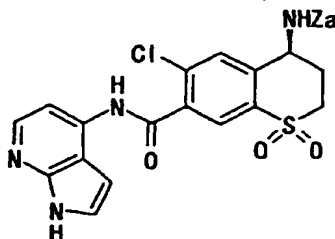


5 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 using 4-amino-1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridine (224 mg) and (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (350 mg), a crude product (298 mg) of the  
10 objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

15  $\delta$  = -0.09 (s, 9H), 0.82 (t, J=8Hz, 2H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.51 (t, J=8Hz, 2H), 3.70-3.90 (m, 2H), 5.00-5.15 (m, 3H), 5.62 (s, 2H), 6.85 (d, J=3Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.40 (m, 5H), 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.02 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J=5Hz, 2H), 10.96 (s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 123: (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
20



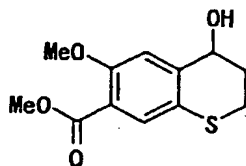
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material

Synthetic Example 60 using a crude product (290 mg) of (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-{1-[2-(trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl]pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl}thiochromane-7-carboxamide, 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane (15 ml) and sodium acetate (3.00 g), the objective (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (136 mg) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.45-2.55(m, 2H), 3.60-3.85(m, 2H), 5.00-5.15(m, 1H), 5.13(s, 2H), 6.75(s, 1H), 7.30-7.40(m, 6H), 7.53(s, 1H), 7.83(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.98(s, 1H), 8.16(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.23(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 10.87(s, 1H), 11.65(s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 124: 4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

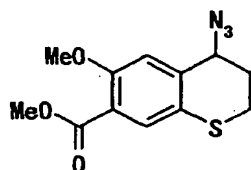


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 1 using 6-methoxy-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.50 g) synthesized according to a known method and sodium borohydride (595 mg), the objective 4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.16 g) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.10(m, 2H), 2.90-3.05(m, 1H), 3.05-3.15(m, 1H), 3.76(s, 3H), 3.78(s, 3H), 4.59(br.s, 1H), 5.58(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.20(s, 1H), 7.32(s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 125: 4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

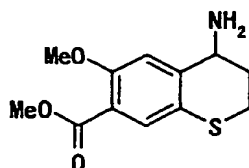


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using 4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.10 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (2.38 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (1.31 g), a crude product (1.12 g) of the objective 4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.95-3.05 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 5.00 (br.s, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 126:** 4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



15

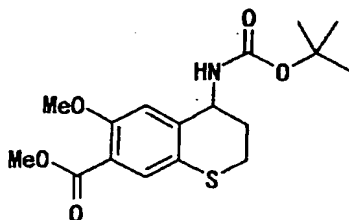
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (1.10 g) of 4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (1.55 g), the objective 4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (718 mg) was obtained as yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.00 (m, 1H), 2.00-2.10 (m, 3H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.86 (t, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 127:** 4-(tert-

butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
methyl ester

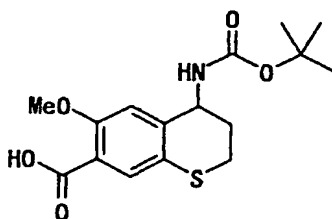


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
5 Synthetic Example 51 using 4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-  
7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (700 mg), potassium  
carbonate (535 mg) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (725  
mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-  
methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (827 mg) was  
10 obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.42(s, 9H), 1.95-2.15(m, 2H), 2.95-3.15(m, 2H), 3.72(s, 3H),  
3.75(s, 3H), 4.67(br.s, 1H), 6.98(s, 1H), 7.33(s, 1H), 7.51(d,  
J=9Hz, 1H)

15 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 128:** 4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

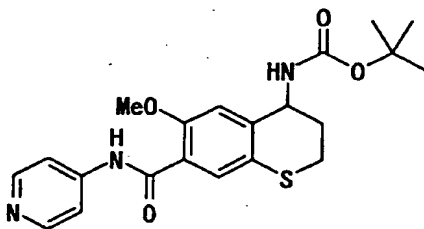


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 6 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-  
20 methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (800 mg)  
and potassium carbonate (627 mg), the objective 4-(tert-  
butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
(722 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.42(s, 9H), 1.95-2.15(m, 2H), 2.95-3.10(m, 2H), 3.72(s, 3H), 4.66(br.s, 1H), 6.96(s, 1H), 7.30(s, 1H), 7.50(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 12.67(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 129:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

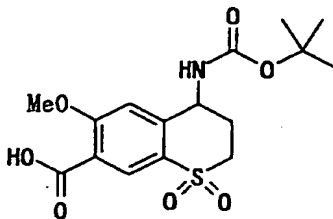


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (300 mg), 4-aminopyridine (83.3 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (271 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (352 mg) as a pale-red amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =1.45(s, 9H), 1.95-2.20(m, 2H), 3.00-3.15(m, 2H), 3.81(s, 3H), 4.69(br.s, 1H), 7.04(s, 1H), 7.30(s, 1H), 7.54(d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.69(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 8.46(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 10.43(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 130:** 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid



By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-

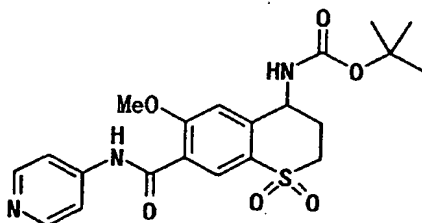


methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (300 mg) and  $2\text{KHSO}_5 \cdot \text{KHSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  (1.63 g), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (271 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

5  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.44 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.63 (br.s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 4.93 (br.q,  $J$ =6Hz, 1H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 13.17 (br.s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 131: 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide

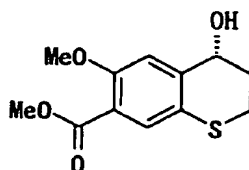


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (250 mg), 4-aminopyridine (63.4 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (206 mg), the objective 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (135 mg) was obtained as a pale-brown amorphous solid.

20  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.45 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.66 (br.t,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.98 (br.q,  $J$ =6Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.69 (d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d,  $J$ =9Hz, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 8.48 (d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 10.59 (s, 1H)

25 Starting Material Synthetic Example 132: (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

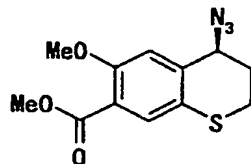


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 31 using 6-methoxy-4-oxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.50 g), (S)-5,5-diphenyl-2-methyl-3,4-propano-1,3,2-oxazaborolidine (1.0 M toluene solution, 0.992 ml) and borane-methyl sulfide complex (2.0 M toluene solution, 14.9 ml), the objective (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.14 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.90-2.10(m, 2H), 2.90-3.05(m, 1H), 3.05-3.15(m, 1H), 3.75(s, 3H), 3.78(s, 3H), 4.58(br.s, 1H), 5.57(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.19(s, 1H), 7.32(s, 1H)

Starting Material Synthetic Example 133: (S)-4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester



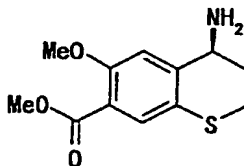
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 2 using (R)-4-hydroxy-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (2.00 g), diphenylphosphoryl azide (4.33 g) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undecene (2.39 g), a crude product (2.07 g) of the objective (S)-4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester was obtained as a pale yellow oil.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.95-2.05(m, 1H), 2.20-2.35(m, 1H), 2.95-3.05(m, 1H), 3.05-3.20(m, 1H), 3.76(s, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 4.98(t, J=4Hz, 1H),

7.21(s, 1H), 7.38(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 134:** (S)-4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

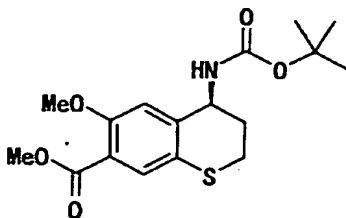


5 By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 12 using a crude product (2.07 g) of (S)-4-azide-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester and triphenylphosphine (3.07 g), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.84 g) was  
10 obtained as yellow crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.80-1.95(m, 1H), 1.95-2.10(m, 3H), 2.85-3.00(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.75(s, 3H), 3.79(s, 3H), 3.83-3.88(m, 1H), 7.27(s, 1H), 7.31(s, 1H)

15 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 135:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester

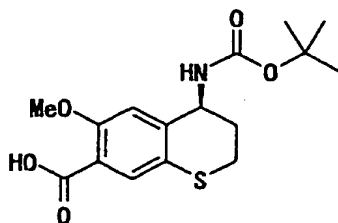


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
20 Synthetic Example 51 using (S)-4-amino-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.10 g), potassium carbonate (840 mg) and di-tert-butylidicarbonate (1.14 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid  
25 methyl ester (1.23 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.43(s, 9H), 1.95-2.15(m, 2H), 3.00-3.10(m, 2H), 3.73(s, 3H),  
3.76(s, 3H), 4.67(br.s, 1H), 7.00(s, 1H), 7.34(s, 1H), 7.52(d,  
J=8Hz, 1H)

5 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 136:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

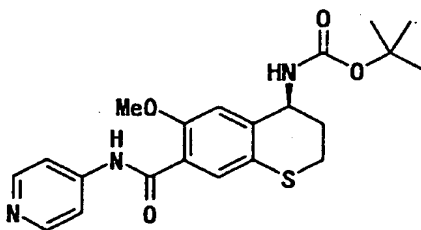


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 6 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-  
10 methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid methyl ester (1.10 g)  
and potassium carbonate (861 mg), the objective (S)-4-  
(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic  
acid (1.01 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

15 δ=1.43(s, 9H), 1.95-2.15(m, 2H), 2.95-3.10(m, 2H), 3.73(s, 3H),  
4.67(br.s, 1H), 6.97(s, 1H), 7.32(s, 1H), 7.51(d, J=8Hz, 1H),  
12.68(s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 137:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
20 carboxamide



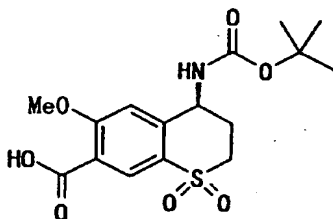
By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material  
Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-  
methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (300 mg), 4-

aminopyridine (83.3 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (271 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (274 mg) was obtained as a pale-red amorphous solid.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.45(s, 9H), 1.95-2.20(m, 2H), 2.95-3.15(m, 2H), 3.81(s, 3H), 4.69(br.s, 1H), 7.04(s, 1H), 7.30(s, 1H), 7.54(d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.69(d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 8.46(d,  $J$ =6Hz, 2H), 10.43(s, 1H)

10 **Starting Material Synthetic Example 138:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid

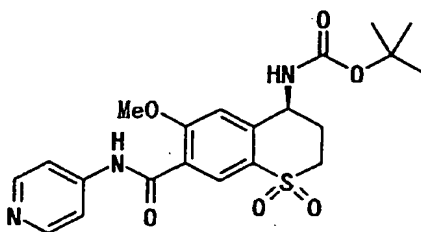


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 55 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (400 mg) and  $2\text{KHSO}_5 \cdot \text{KHSO}_4 \cdot \text{K}_2\text{SO}_4$  (2.18 g), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxythiochromane-7-carboxylic acid (376 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

20  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )

$\delta$ =1.43(s, 9H), 2.40-2.50(m, 2H), 3.55-3.65(m, 2H), 3.83(s, 3H), 4.91(br.q,  $J$ =6Hz, 1H), 7.03(s, 1H), 7.75(d,  $J$ =8Hz, 1H), 7.97(s, 1H), 13.16(br.s, 1H)

**Starting Material Synthetic Example 139:** (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide

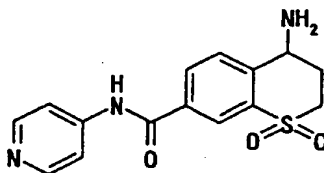


By a similar reaction operation as in Starting Material Synthetic Example 53 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxo-4,5,6,7-tetrahydrothiochromene-7-carboxylic acid (300 mg), 4-aminopyridine (82.8 mg) and 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide (269 mg), the objective (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromene-7-carboxamide (335 mg) was obtained as a pale yellow amorphous solid.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.44 (s, 9H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 2H), 3.65 (br. t, J=6Hz, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.96 (br. q, J=6Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, J=9Hz, 1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 8.47 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 10.58 (s, 1H)

**Example 1:** 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromene-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 1HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



To a mixed solution of 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromene-7-carboxamide (2.00 g) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 7 in methanol (100 ml)-dioxane (50 ml) was added 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (2 ml) and 10% palladium carbon (2.00 g) and hydrogenation was carried out at room temperature for 24 hr. The reaction mixture was passed through celite and the solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure. The obtained residue was

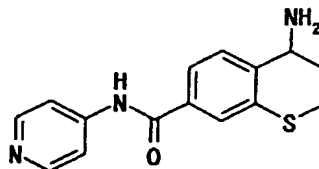
recrystallized from methanol-ethyl acetate to give crude crystals (1.03 g) of the objective 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide. The crystals were further purified as follows. The crude crystals (1.00 g) were dissolved in methanol (30 ml) and water (20 ml), and ethyl acetate (about 100 ml) was added. The mixture was stood overnight at 0°C and the precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and dried to give the objective 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 1HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (788 mg) as colorless crystals.

melting point: >230°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 3.75-3.80(m, 1H), 3.80-3.92(m, 1H), 4.89(t, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.08(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.11(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 8.42(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.49(s, 1H), 8.65(d, J=5Hz, 2H), 9.06(br.s, 3H), 11.49(s, 1H).

**Example 2:** 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl



To a solution of 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.20 g) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 9 in trifluoroacetic acid (20 ml) were added methanesulfonic acid (5 ml) and thioanisole (2 ml) under ice-cooling. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min. Water (200 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and the aqueous layer was washed with diethyl ether. 1N Sodium hydroxide was added to this aqueous layer until the pH became 12 and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The obtained organic layer was washed with water and saturated brine, and dried over magnesium sulfate. The dehydrated solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and

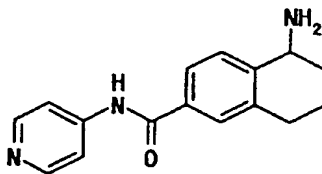
the obtained residue was recrystallized from methanol-ethyl acetate to give crude crystals of 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide. The crude crystals were dissolved in methanol (30 ml) and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution  
 5 (923  $\mu$ l) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 min and an insoluble component was removed. The resulting solution was subjected to recrystallization from water-methanol-ethyl acetate-isopropyl alcohol. The precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and dried to  
 10 give the objective 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl (261 mg) as colorless crystals.

melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.15-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.55 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.20-  
 15 3.30 (m, 1H), 4.62 (br.s, 1H), 7.73 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.75 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.82 (br.s, 3H), 11.75 (s, 1H)

**Example 3:** 5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide 2HCl 1/4 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 1 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide (500 mg) obtained in  
 Starting Material Synthetic Example 15 and 10% palladium carbon  
 25 (250 mg), the objective 5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene-2-carboxamide 2HCl 1/4 H<sub>2</sub>O (298 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

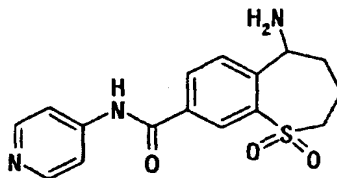
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

30  $\delta$ =1.75-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.93-2.00 (m, 2H), 2.00-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.75-



2.95 (m, 2H), 4.50 (d, J=5Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.45 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.72 (br.s, 3H), 8.75 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 11.89 (s, 1H)

**Example 4:** 5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O



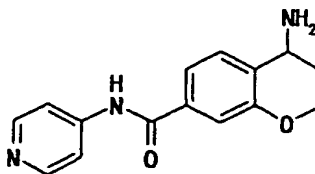
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 1 using 5-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide (1.50 g) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 24 and 10% palladium carbon (500 mg), the objective 5-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1-benzothiepine-8-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O (1.21 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: 262-265°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=1.70-1.80 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.35 (m, 3H), 3.50-3.75 (m, 2H), 5.07 (br.s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.43 (d, J=8Hz, 2H), 8.56 (s, 1H), 8.65 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.79 (d, J=8Hz, 2H), 9.17 (br.s, 3H), 12.18 (s, 1H)

**Example 5:** 4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 1 using 4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide (2.0 g) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 30 and 10% palladium carbon (1.00 g), the objective 4-amino-N-(4-

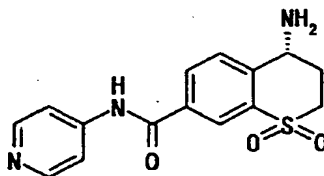
pyridyl)chromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/2 H<sub>2</sub>O (0.63 g) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: >280°C

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

5  $\delta$ =2.15-2.25 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.35 (m, 1H), 4.1-4.2 (m, 1H), 4.3-4.4 (m, 1H), 4.55-4.65 (m, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.32 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.72 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.91 (br.s, 3H), 11.58 (br.s, 1H)

**Example 6:** (R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
10 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O



To a mixed solution of (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.20 g) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 39 in methanol  
15 (100 ml)-N,N-dimethylformamide (100 ml) were added 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (2 ml) and 10% palladium carbon (600 mg) and the mixture was hydrogenated (30 pressure) at room temperature for 7 hr. The reaction mixture was passed through Celite and the solvent was evaporated under reduced  
20 pressure. The obtained residue was recrystallized twice from water-methanol-ethyl acetate to give the objective (R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O (763 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

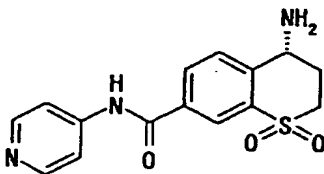
melting point: >275°C (decomposition)

25 optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -3.7$  (c=1.00, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.55-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.95 (m, 1H), 4.89 (br.s, 1H), 8.10-8.15 (m, 1H), 8.30-8.45 (m, 2H), 8.51 (br.s, 2H), 8.79 (d, J=8Hz, 2H), 9.14 (br.s, 3H),  
30 11.98 (br.s, 1H)

**Example 7:** (R)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



To a mixed solution of (R)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-  
 1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (2.50 g)  
 obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 40 in methanol  
 (50 ml)-N,N-dimethylformamide (80 ml) were added 4N  
 hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (1 ml) and 10% palladium  
 carbon (2.00 g) and the mixture was hydrogenated (30 pressure)  
 at room temperature for 7 hr. The reaction mixture was passed  
 through Celite and the solvent was evaporated under reduced  
 pressure. The obtained residue was recrystallized twice from  
 water-methanol-ethyl acetate to give the objective (R)-4-amino-  
 N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2  
 H<sub>2</sub>O (879 mg) as colorless crystals.

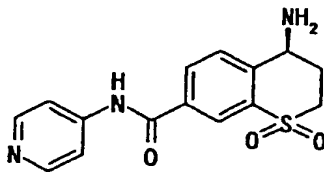
melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -7.2$  (c=0.98, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.65-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.90-  
 4.00 (m, 1H), 4.91 (br.s, 1H), 8.13 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, J=7Hz,  
 2H), 8.50 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.51 (s, 1H), 8.80 (d, J=7Hz, 2H),  
 9.16 (br.s, 3H), 12.01 (s, 1H)

**Example 8:** (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 6 using

(S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (675 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 49 and 10% palladium carbon (600 mg), the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O (517 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

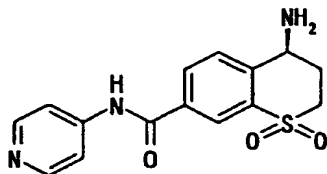
melting point: >275°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23}=+3.4(c=0.95, H_2O)$

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta=2.55-2.70(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 3.75-3.85(m, 1H), 3.85-3.95(m, 1H), 4.89(br.s, 1H), 8.10-8.15(m, 1H), 8.30-8.45(m, 2H), 8.51(br.s, 2H), 8.79(d, J=8Hz, 2H), 9.14(br.s, 3H), 11.98(br.s, 1H)$

**Example 9:** (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 7 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (900 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 50 and 10% palladium carbon (1.00 g), the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O (256 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

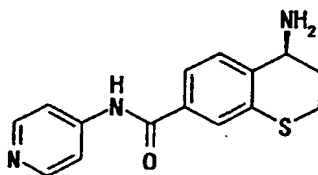
melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23}=+7.3(c=0.31, H_2O)$

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta=2.65-2.75(m, 1H), 2.75-2.85(m, 1H), 3.75-3.85(m, 1H), 3.90-4.00(m, 1H), 4.91(br.s, 1H), 8.13(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.40(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.50(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.51(s, 1H), 8.80(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.16(br.s, 3H), 12.01(s, 1H)$

**Example 10:** (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
2HCl 4/5H<sub>2</sub>O



To (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
5 thiochromane-7-carboxamide (833 mg) obtained in Starting  
Material Synthetic Example 53 was added 4N dioxane solution (30  
ml), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hr.  
Ethyl acetate (200 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and  
the mixture was stood at 0°C for 30 min and the precipitated  
10 crystals were collected by filtration. The obtained crystals  
were recrystallized from water-methanol-ethyl acetate to give  
the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
carboxamide 2HCl 4/5H<sub>2</sub>O (753 mg) as colorless crystals.  
melting point: >260°C (decomposition)

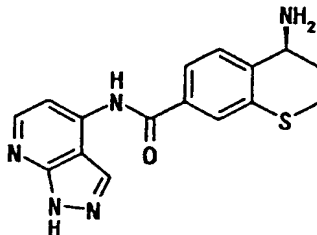
15 optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -60.6$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.20-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.55 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.20-  
3.30 (m, 1H), 4.63 (br.s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J=8Hz,  
1H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 8.41 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.77 (d, J=7Hz, 2H),

20 8.86 (br.s, 3H), 11.80 (s, 1H)

**Example 11:** (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-  
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
25 (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-N-(1-

triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (787 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 54 and 4N dioxane solution (25 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 5/3 H<sub>2</sub>O (348 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

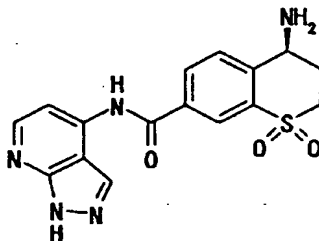
melting point: >260°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -56.9$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

<sup>10</sup>  $\delta$ =2.26 (t, J=11Hz, 1H), 2.50-2.60 (m, 1H), 3.16 (br.s, 1H), 3.31 (t, J=11Hz, 1H), 4.63 (br.s, 1H), 7.77 (br.s, 2H), 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.88 (br.s, 1H), 8.60 (br.s, 1H), 8.77 (br.s, 1H), 8.90 (br.s, 3H), 11.40 (br.s, 1H)

**Example 12:** (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (630 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 56 and 4N dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (289 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

<sup>25</sup> melting point: >265°C (decomposition)

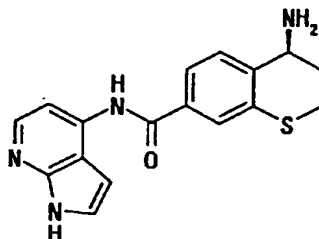
optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +4.14$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.67 (br.s, 1H), 2.80 (br.s, 1H), 3.70-4.00 (m, 2H), 4.90 (br.s, 1H), 7.79 (br.s, 1H), 8.11 (m, 1H), 8.42 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 8.47 (s,

1H), 8.50-8.75(m, 2H), 9.17(br.s, 3H), 11.56(br.s, 1H)

**Example 13:** (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HBr 4/5H<sub>2</sub>O



5 To (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (500 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 60 was added 30% hydrobromic acid acetic acid solution (20 ml) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hr. Ethyl acetate (200  
10 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and stood at 0°C for 30 min. The precipitated crystals were collected by filtration and the obtained crystals were recrystallized from water-methanol-ethyl acetate to give the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HBr  
15 4/5H<sub>2</sub>O (316 mg) as colorless crystals.

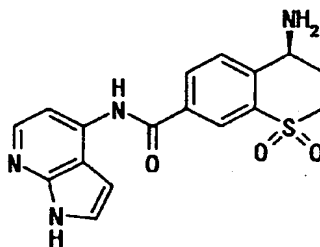
melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -48.5$  (c=0.5, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.24(br.t, J=13Hz, 1H), 2.30-2.50(m, 1H), 3.05-3.30(m, 2H),  
20 4.68(br.s, 1H), 7.15(s, 1H), 7.61(s, 1H), 7.65(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.74(d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.81(s, 1H), 8.07(d, J=7Hz, 1H), 8.41(d, J=6Hz, 1H), 8.52(br.s, 3H), 11.06(s, 1H), 12.56(br.s, 1H)

**Example 14:** (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 2H<sub>2</sub>O



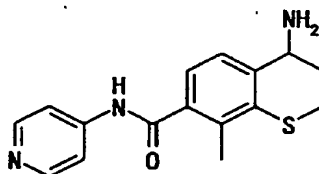
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 13 using (S)-4-((benzyloxycarbonylamino)-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thio)chromane-7-carboxamide (500 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 62 and 30% hydrobromic acid acetic acid solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thio)chromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 2H<sub>2</sub>O (325 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals. melting point: >240°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +3.9$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$  = 2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.85 (m, 2H), 4.97 (br.s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.64 (s, 1H), 7.95-8.08 (m, 2H), 8.35-8.45 (m, 2H), 8.49 (s, 1H), 8.77 (br.s, 3H), 11.35 (br.s, 1H), 12.58 (br.s, 1H)

**Example 15:** 4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thio)chromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using 4-((tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thio)chromane-7-carboxamide (400 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 68 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (10 ml), the objective 4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thio)chromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O (311 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

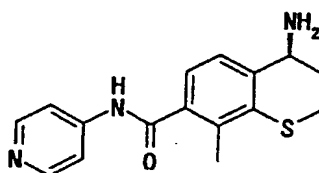


melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.15-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.60 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.30 (m, 2H), 4.61 (br.s, 1H), 7.34 (d, J=7Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J=7Hz, 1H),  
 8.22 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.75 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.79 (s, 3H),  
 11.87 (br.s, 1H)

**Example 16:** (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
 (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
 thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.87 g) obtained in Starting  
 Material Synthetic Example 74 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane  
 solution (50 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-  
 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl (1.44 g) was obtained  
 as colorless crystals.

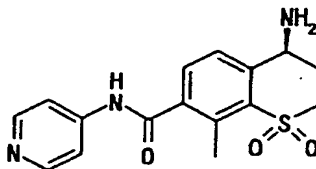
melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -47.2$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.15-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.60 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.30 (m, 2H), 4.61 (br.s, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=8Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J=8Hz, 1H),  
 8.26 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.77 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.87 (s, 3H), 11.95 (s, 1H)

**Example 17:** (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (733 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 76 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (30 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O (489 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

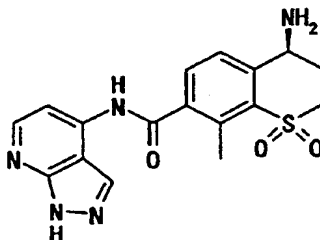
melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +10.8$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$  = 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.55-2.70 (m, 2H), 3.76 (br. t, J=10Hz, 1H), 3.97 (br. t, J=10Hz, 1H), 4.85 (br. s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 2H), 8.25 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.79 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.18 (s, 3H), 12.15 (s, 1H)

**Example 18:** (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



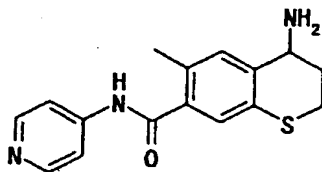
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-8-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (140 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 77 and 4N dioxane solution (10 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (72 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$  = 2.50-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.69 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.85 (m, 2H), 4.85 (br. s, 1H), 7.80-8.00 (m, 3H), 8.56 (br. s, 2H), 9.15 (br. s, 3H), 11.63 (br. s, 1H)

**Example 19:** 4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



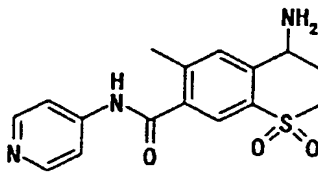
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
 5 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
 thiochromane-7-carboxamide (800 mg) obtained in Starting  
 Material Synthetic Example 83 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane  
 solution (20 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-  
 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O (706 mg) was  
 10 obtained as pale yellow crystals.

melting point: >260°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>).

δ=2.21 (br. t, J=8Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.55 (m, 1H), 3.05-  
 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.35 (m, 1H), 4.56 (br. s, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H),  
 15 7.56 (br. s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.76 (d, J=7Hz, 2H),  
 8.83 (br. s, 3H), 11.81 (br. s, 1H)

**Example 20:** 4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
 carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



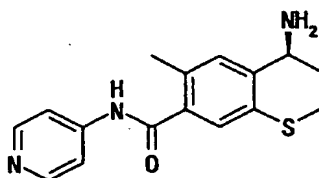
20 By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
 thiochromane-7-carboxamide (650 mg) obtained in Starting  
 Material Synthetic Example 85 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane  
 solution (10 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-  
 25 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (515  
 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.51(s, 3H), 2.65-2.85(m, 2H), 3.73(br.t, J=8Hz, 1H),  
3.97(br.t, J=8Hz, 1H), 4.84(br.s, 1H), 8.00(s, 1H), 8.09(s,  
5 1H), 8.26(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.79(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.26(br.s, 3H),  
12.12(br.s, 1H)

**Example 21:** (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/5H<sub>2</sub>O



10 By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
(S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
thiochromane-7-carboxamide (1.00 g) obtained in Starting  
Material Synthetic Example 91 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane  
solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-  
15 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/5H<sub>2</sub>O (720 mg) was  
obtained as pale yellow crystals.

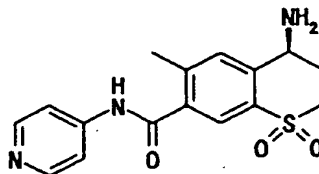
melting point: >260°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -52.7$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

20 δ=2.20(br.t, J=8Hz, 1H), 2.34(s, 3H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 3.05-  
3.15(m, 1H), 3.20-3.40(m, 1H), 4.54(br.s, 1H), 7.44(s, 1H),  
7.56(s, 1H), 8.23(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.74(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.80(br.s,  
3H), 11.78(br.s, 1H)

**Example 22:** (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-  
25 carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/4 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (696 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 93 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 5/4 H<sub>2</sub>O (379 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

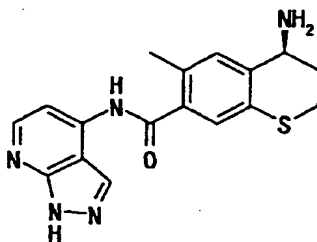
melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +3.21$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.50 (s, 3H), 2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.98 (m, 1H), 4.83 (br.s, 1H), 7.94 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.77 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.13 (br.s, 3H), 12.01 (s, 1H)

**Example 23:** (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (700 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 94 and 4N dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O (308 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

melting point: >260°C (decomposition)

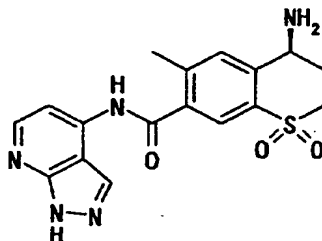
optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -54.5$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.19 (br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 1H),

3.10 (br. t, J=10Hz, 1H), 3.29 (t, J=10Hz, 1H), 4.55 (br. s, 1H),  
7.40 (s, 1H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.92 (d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.54 (br. s, 1H),  
8.66 (br. s, 1H), 8.78 (br. s, 3H), 11.43 (br. s, 1H)

**Example 24:** (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



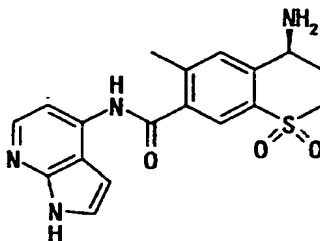
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
(S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxo-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-  
10 carboxamide (610 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic  
Example 95 and 4N dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-  
4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (330 mg)  
was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

15 melting point: >260°C (decomposition)  
optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +3.8$  (c=1.0, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.50 (s, 3H), 2.67 (br. s, 1H), 2.78 (br. s, 1H), 3.60-3.80 (m,  
2H), 4.84 (br. s, 1H), 7.85-7.95 (m, 2H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 8.55 (br. s,  
20 2H), 9.10 (br. s, 3H), 11.58 (br. s, 1H)

**Example 25:** (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 3H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 13 using

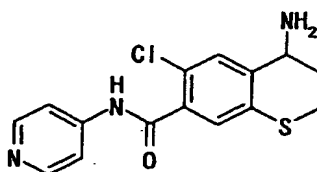
(S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-methyl-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (400 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 100 and 30% hydrobromic acid acetic acid solution (20 ml), the objective  
 5 (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 3H<sub>2</sub>O (298 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: >240°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

10 δ=2.50(s, 3H), 2.55-2.65(m, 1H), 2.70-2.80(m, 1H), 3.75(t, J=9Hz, 1H), 3.84(t, J=9Hz, 1H), 4.90(br.s, 1H), 7.11(br.s, 1H), 7.60(s, 1H), 7.81(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.07(s, 1H), 8.20(br.s, 1H), 8.42(br.s, 1H), 8.72(br.s, 3H), 11.46(br.s, 1H), 12.54(br.s, 1H)

15 **Example 26:** 4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/3 H<sub>2</sub>O



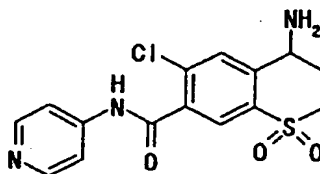
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)-  
 20 thiochromane-7-carboxamide (250 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 106 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (15 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1/3 H<sub>2</sub>O (157 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

25 melting point: >270°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.19(br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 3.10-3.15(m, 1H), 3.30(br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 4.62(br.s, 1H), 7.58(s, 1H), 7.83(s, 1H), 8.19(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.76(d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.90(br.s, 3H),  
 30 12.07(s, 1H)

**Example 27:** 4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl



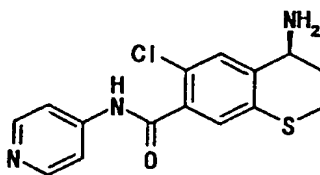
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
 5 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (180 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 108 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl (109  
 10 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 3.78 (br.t, J=10Hz, 1H),  
 3.98 (br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 4.89 (br.s, 1H), 8.16 (d, J=7Hz, 2H),  
 15 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.28 (s, 1H), 8.78 (d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.20 (br.s, 3H),  
 12.22 (s, 1H)

**Example 28:** (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl



20 By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (300 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 114 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-  
 25 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl (174 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.



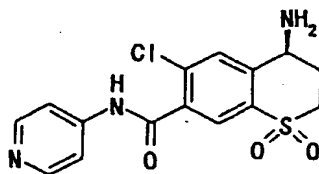
melting point: >270°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -42.3 (c=0.5, H_2O)$

$^1H$ -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

$\delta$ =2.20 (br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.18 (m, 1H),  
 5 3.31 (br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 4.62 (br.s, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.85 (s,  
 1H), 8.20 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.77 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.95 (br.s, 3H),  
 12.10 (s, 1H)

**Example 29:** (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using  
 (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxo-N-(4-  
 pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (270 mg) obtained in  
 Starting Material Synthetic Example 116 and 4N hydrochloric  
 15 acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-  
 chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl  
 (156 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

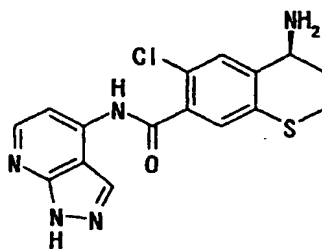
melting point: >280°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +11.3 (c=0.5, H_2O)$

20  $^1H$ -NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

$\delta$ =2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 3.80 (br.t, J=10Hz, 1H),  
 3.97 (br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 4.89 (br.s, 1H), 8.15 (d, J=6Hz, 2H),  
 8.24 (s, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 8.77 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 9.17 (br.s, 3H),  
 12.19 (s, 1H)

25 **Example 30:** (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl



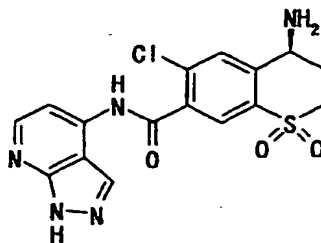
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (250 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 117 and 4N dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl (111 mg) was obtained as a yellow amorphous solid.

melting point: >240°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.15-2.25(m, 1H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 3.10-3.20(m, 1H), 3.29(br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 4.64(br.s, 1H), 7.56(s, 1H), 7.78(s, 1H), 7.87(d, J=4Hz, 1H), 8.49(br.s, 2H), 8.70-8.90(m, 4H), 11.41(br.s, 1H)

**Example 31:** (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1-triphenylmethylpyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (159 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 118 and 4N dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-

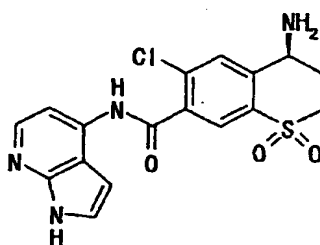
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl (54.8 mg) was obtained as a yellow amorphous solid.

melting point: >250°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

5 δ=2.60-2.90(m, 2H), 3.78(br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 3.99(br.t, J=10Hz, 1H), 4.91(br.s, 1H), 7.90(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.24(s, 2H), 8.54(br.s, 2H), 9.19(br.s, 4H), 11.72(br.s, 1H)

**Example 32:** (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 13 using (S)-4-(benzyloxycarbonylamino)-6-chloro-1,1-dioxy-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (130 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 123 and 30%

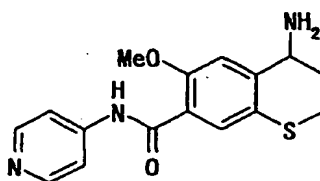
15 hydrobromic acid acetic acid solution (15 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HBr 3/2 H<sub>2</sub>O (41 mg) was obtained as a colorless amorphous solid.

melting point: > 240°C (decomposition)

20 <sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.57-2.67(m, 1H), 2.70-2.80(m, 1H), 3.75-3.90(m, 2H), 4.95(br.s, 1H), 7.03(br.s, 1H), 7.59(s, 1H), 8.07(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.08-8.20(m, 1H), 8.27(d, J=5Hz, 1H), 8.72(br.s, 3H), 11.53(br.s, 1H), 12.50(br.s, 1H)

25 **Example 33:** 4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O



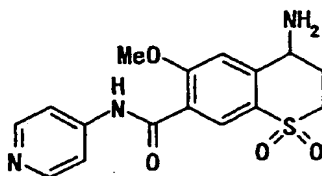
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (350 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 129 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O (296 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

melting point: > 220°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

δ=2.20-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.50 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.10 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 4.61 (br.s, 1H), 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.62 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.75 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.94 (br.s, 3H), 11.55 (s, 1H)

**Example 34:** 4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



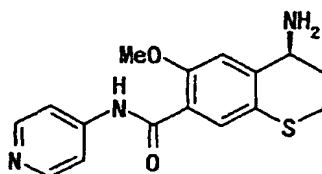
By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using 4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (130 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 131 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (10 ml), the objective 4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (76 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.

melting point: >240°C (decomposition)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.60-2.70(m, 1H), 2.70-2.80(m, 1H), 3.70(br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 3.85(br.t, J=11Hz, 1H), 4.00(s, 3H), 4.86(br.s, 1H), 7.85(br.s, 1H), 8.05(s, 1H), 8.18(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.75(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 9.15(br.s, 3H), 11.66(br.s, 1H)

**Example 35:** (S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)-thiochromane-7-carboxamide (250 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 137 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (20 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 2HCl 1H<sub>2</sub>O (197 mg) was obtained as pale yellow crystals.

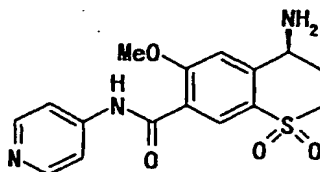
melting point: >220°C (decomposition)

optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = -16.5$  (c=0.5, H<sub>2</sub>O)

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR(400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)

$\delta$ =2.20-2.30(m, 1H), 2.40-2.50(m, 1H), 3.00-3.10(m, 1H), 3.20-3.30(m, 1H), 3.89(s, 3H), 4.59(br.s, 1H), 7.37(s, 1H), 7.64(br.s, 1H), 8.21(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.74(d, J=7Hz, 2H), 8.99(br.s, 3H), 11.58(br.s, 1H)

**Example 36:** (S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O



By a similar reaction operation as in Example 10 using (S)-4-(tert-butoxycarbonylamino)-6-methoxy-1,1-dioxy-N-(4-

pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide (130 mg) obtained in Starting Material Synthetic Example 139 and 4N hydrochloric acid dioxane solution (10 ml), the objective (S)-4-amino-6-methoxy-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide  
 5 2HCl 2H<sub>2</sub>O (88 mg) was obtained as colorless crystals.  
 melting point: >240°C (decomposition)  
 optical rotation  $[\alpha]_D^{23} = +23.3 (c=0.5, H_2O)$   
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>)  
 $\delta$ =2.60-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.80 (m, 1H), 3.69 (br.t, J=12Hz, 1H),  
 10 3.85 (br.t, J=12Hz, 1H), 4.00 (s, 3H), 4.85 (br.s, 1H), 7.84 (br.s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 8.74 (d, J=6Hz, 2H), 9.12 (br.s, 3H), 11.64 (br.s, 1H)

**Formulation Example 1: tablets**

	Inventive compound	10.0 mg
15	Lactose	50.0 mg
	Corn starch	20.0 mg
	Crystalline cellulose	29.7 mg
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30	5.0 mg
	Talc	5.0 mg
20	Magnesium stearate	0.3 mg
		120.0 mg

The inventive compound, lactose, corn starch and crystalline cellulose were mixed, kneaded with polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 paste solution and passed through a  
 25 20-mesh sieve for granulation. After drying at 50°C for 2 hrs, the granules were passed through a 24-mesh sieve, and talc and magnesium stearate were added. Using a  $\phi$ 7 mm punch, tablets weighing 120 mg per tablet were prepared.

**Formulation Example 2: tablets**

30	Inventive compound	10.0 mg
	Lactose	70.0 mg
	Corn starch	35.0 mg
	Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30	2.0 mg

Talc	2.7 mg
<u>Magnesium stearate</u>	<u>0.3 mg</u>
	120.0 mg

The compound of the present invention, lactose and corn starch were mixed, kneaded with Polyvinylpyrrolidone K30 paste solution and passed through a 20-mesh sieve for granulation. After drying at 50°C for 2 hrs, the granules were passed through a 24-mesh sieve, and talc and magnesium stearate were mixed. The mixture was filled in hard capsules (No. 4) to give capsules weighing 120 mg.

The pharmacological action of the pharmaceutical agent of the present invention is explained in the following by way of experimental examples.

**Experimental Example 1: Rho kinase inhibitory activity**

(inhibition of bovine aorta thoracia Rho kinase)

The Rho kinase was prepared from bovine aorta of thorax by partial purification as in the following. The artery was minced and homogenized with a 9-fold amount of 50 mM Tris-hydroxymethylaminomethane (Tris) (pH=7.4), 1 mM dithiothreitol, 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM EDTA, 100  $\mu$ M p-amidinophenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride, 5  $\mu$ M E-64, 5  $\mu$ M leupeptine and 5  $\mu$ M pepstatin A. The homogenate was centrifuged (10,000  $\times$  g, 30 minutes) to give a supernatant. The supernatant was adsorbed onto a hydroxyapatite column. The column was washed with 0.2 M phosphate buffer (pH=6.8). The standard product of Rho kinase was eluted with 0.4 M phosphate buffer (pH=6.8). The Rho kinase was assayed as follows.

A reaction mixture (total amount 50  $\mu$ l) containing 50 mM Tris, 1 mM EDTA, 5 mM  $MgCl_2$ , 50  $\mu$ g/ml histone, 10  $\mu$ M GTP $\gamma$ S, 100  $\mu$ g/ml Rho, 2  $\mu$ M [ $^{32}$ P]ATP, the Rho kinase (3  $\mu$ l) prepared in the above and the test compound was reacted at 30°C for 5 minutes. The reaction was terminated by the addition of 25% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) solution (1 ml) and the mixture was stood at 4°C for 30 minutes. Then, the mixture was filtered

through a membrane filter (HAWP type, Millipore), and the radioactivity of the filter was counted on a liquid scintillation counter. The inhibitory activity of the test compound was calculated from the following formula based on the comparison of the radioactivity with the sample without the test compound (control). The results are shown in Table 1.

$$10 \text{ Inhibition (\%)} = \frac{\text{cpm under control} - \frac{\text{cpm in the presence of test compound}}{\text{cpm under control}}}{\text{cpm under control}} \times 100$$

**Experimental Example 2: Rho kinase inhibitory activity**  
(inhibitory activity on human Rho kinase)

15 Human Rho kinase was prepared as follows. Using the following primer prepared based on the human ROCK-1 cDNA sequence reported by Ishizaki et al. (T. Ishizaki et al. EMBO J. 15, 1885-1893, 1996) and Human Placenta cDNA (Clontech, Lot. 7030086) as a template, PCR amplification was carried out.

20

primer No. 1:

CC GAGCTCC ATG TCG ACT GGG GAC AGT TTT GAG (Seq. Listing SEQ ID No:1)  
Sac I

25

primer No. 2:

TAGCGGCCGC ACT AGT TTT TCC AGA TGT ATT TTT G (Seq. Listing SEQ ID No:2)  
Not I

30

The amplified DNA fragment was digested with Sac I and Not I, and inserted into the Sac I/Not I site of a commercially available vector for insect cell expression, pBAC-1 (Novagenn), whereby a full-length human ROCK-1 protein expression vector  
35 was prepared. For preparation of a vector that expresses the kinase domain (1 to 477 amino acids) of the ROCK-1 protein, the full-length protein expression vector was digested with Xba I/Xho I to remove the C-terminal region of the human ROCK-1



cdNA, and a DNA linker, enclosed with a square in Fig. 1, was inserted thereinto and treated, whereby a vector that expresses human ROCK-1 kinase domain (1 to 477 amino acids) having the His-Tag sequence of Fig. 1 added to the C-terminal was  
5 prepared.

The kinase domain expression vector prepared above was used to prepare a recombinant baculovirus for kinase domain expression using BacVector-1000 Transfection Kits (Novagen). For expression of a protein, Sf9 cell was infected with a  
10 recombinant virus so that MOI=10, and incubated in a commercially available medium (Sf-900II SFM + 5% FBS + penicillin-streptomycin, GIBCO BRL) at 28°C for 3 days.

After the incubation, the cells were recovered by centrifugal separation, homogenized in a lysis buffer (20 mM  
15 Tris-Cl, pH=8.0, 0.5 mM DTT, 0.1% Triton X-100, 300 mM NaCl, 2 mM imidazole, 0.5 mM EDTA, 1 mM benzamidine, 1 µg/ml leupeptin, 1 µg/ml pepstatin A, 1 µg/ml aprotinin, 0.1 mM PMSF), and subjected to centrifugal separation to give a supernatant. The expressed protein was purified from the supernatant using an  
20 Ni-chelate affinity column (Qiagen) utilizing the His-Tag sequence added to the C-terminal side of the expressed protein.

The human Rho kinase assay was performed as follows. A 96 well microplate (trade name: Flash Plate, NEN) coated with a plastic scintillator was used as a reaction vessel. To coat  
25 histone used as a substrate, 100 µl of phosphate buffered saline containing histone (final concentration of histone 2.5 µg/ml) was added and the mixture was stood at room temperature for 1 hr. The solution in the plate was discarded and 300 µl of phosphate buffered saline containing 0.01% bovine serum  
30 albumin was added and discarded. This was repeated three times.

A reaction mixture (total amount 100 µl) containing 20 mM (N-morpholino)propanesulfone acid-NaOH (pH 7.2), 0.1 mg/ml bovine serum albumin, 5 mM dithiothreitol, 10 mM β-

glycerophosphoric acid, 50  $\mu$ M sodium vanadate, 10 mM magnesium chloride, 1  $\mu$ M [ $^{32}$ P] ATP, Rho kinase prepared by the above-mentioned method and the test compound was allowed to react at room temperature for 20 min. The reaction was stopped by adding 0.7% phosphoric acid solution (100  $\mu$ l) and the plate was washed three times. Then, the radioactivity incorporated into the substrate was measured using a liquid scintillation counter. The inhibitory activity (% inhibition) of the test compound was calculated from the following formula wherein the percent inhibition when the test compound was not added was 0%, and the percent inhibition when the enzyme was not added was 100%. In addition, the  $IC_{50}$  value was determined using 4 or 5 points sandwiching 50% percent inhibition of the obtained percent enzyme inhibition, by nonlinear regression.

(calculation formula 1)

$$\text{Percent inhibition (\%)} = \{1 - (\text{assay value of compound} - \text{assay value without enzyme addition}) / (\text{assay value without enzyme inhibitor} - \text{assay value without enzyme})\} \times 100$$

20

Table 1

compound	Rho-kinase inhibitory activity (ROCK-1) $IC_{50}$ (nM)
Example 10	13

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The results of the above-mentioned pharmacological tests have revealed that the compound of the formula (I) has a superior Rho kinase inhibitory action. From this, the compound of the formula (I), an isomer thereof and a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof of the present invention are useful as an anticancer drug, a suppressive agent of metastasis of cancer, a suppressive agent of angiogenesis, an antihypertensive, an anti-pulmonary hypertension drug, an anti-angina pectoris drug, a cerebrovascular contraction suppressive agent, an anti-asthma drug, a peripheral circulation-improving

drug, an early delivery-preventive drug, an anti-  
arteriosclerosis drug, a suppressive agent of angiostenosis, an  
anti-inflammatory agent, an analgesic, an immunosuppressant, a  
suppressive agent of autoimmune disorder, an anti-AIDS drug, an  
5 inhibitor of fertilization and implantation of fertilized egg,  
a bone formation-promoting drug, a bone resorption inhibitor, a  
therapeutic agent of retinopathy, a therapeutic agent of  
glaucoma, a nerve axon-regenerating drug, a brain function-  
improving drug, a preventive of cell infection of digestive  
10 tract, a suppressive agent of fibrosis of various organs, a  
therapeutic agent of erectile dysfunction and an agent for the  
prophylaxis or therapy of ischemia-reperfusion injury.

This application is based on a patent application No.  
15 2000-074764 filed in Japan, the contents of which are hereby  
incorporated by reference.

**SEQUENCE LISTING FREE TEXT**

- 20 Sequence listing SEQ ID No:1: Oligonucleotide designed to act  
as primer for PCR.  
Sequence listing SEQ ID No:2: Oligonucleotide designed to act  
as primer for PCR.  
Sequence listing SEQ ID No:3: DNA sequence of part of  
25 expression vector of human ROCK-  
1 kinase domain having His-Tag  
sequence added to C-terminal.  
Sequence listing SEQ ID No:4: Complementary strand to DNA  
sequence of Sequence listing SEQ  
30 ID No:3  
Sequence listing SEQ ID No:5: Amino acid sequence of part of  
human ROCK-1 kinase domain  
having His-Tag sequence added to  
C-terminal.

35

151

SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Welfide Corporation

<120> Amide compounds and use thereof

<130> 09393

<150> JP P2000-074764

<151> 2000-03-16

<160> 5

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<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

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<223> Oligonucleotide designed to act as primer for PCR.

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33

<210> 2

<211> 35

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial Sequence

<220>

<223> Oligonucleotide designed to act as primer for PCR.

<400> 2

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35

<210> 3

<211> 60  
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<220>

<223> DNA sequence of part of expression vector of human ROCK-1 kinase domain having His-Tag sequence added to C-terminal.

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 1 5 10 15  
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<210> 4  
 <211> 60  
 <212> DNA  
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<220>

<223> Complementary strand to DNA sequence of Sequence listing SEQ ID No:3

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<210> 5  
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 <212> PRT  
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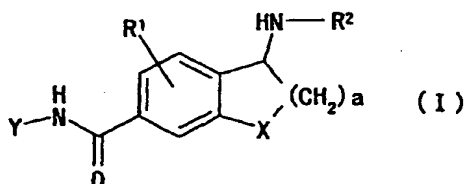
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<223> Amino acid sequence of part of human ROCK-1 kinase domain having His-Tag sequence added to C-terminal.

<400> 5  
 Asn Gln Arg Arg Asn Leu Ala Leu Glu His His His His His  
 1 5 10 15

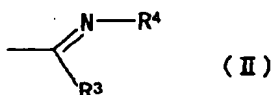
## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS

1. An amide compound of the formula

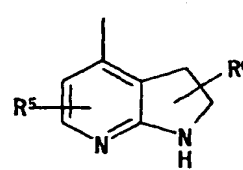
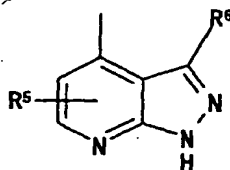
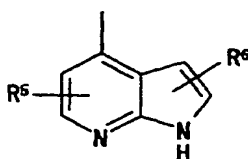
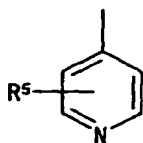


wherein

- 5  $R^1$  is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, haloalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aralkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylcarbamoyl, alkylsulfone, nitro, amino optionally having substituents, cyano or phenyl;
- 10  $R^2$  is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl or aralkyl, or a group represented by the formula (II)



- 15 in the formula (II),  $R^3$  is hydrogen, alkyl or amino optionally having substituents, and  $R^4$  is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, phenyl, nitro or cyano, or  $R^3$  and  $R^4$  may be bonded to form a heterocyclic ring containing, in the ring, oxygen atom, sulfur atom or nitrogen atom optionally having a substituent;
- $a$  is an integer of 1 to 4;
- 20  $X$  is  $CH_2$ , O, S,  $SO_2$  or  $NR^7$  wherein  $R^7$  is hydrogen, alkyl, aralkyl, haloalkyl or acyl; and
- $Y$  is a group of the formula (III), (IV), (V) or (VI):



in the formulas (III), (IV), (V) and (VI),  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  are

the same or different and each is hydrogen, alkyl, cycloalkyl, phenyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, nitro, amino optionally having substituents or cyano,

5 an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

2. The amide compound of claim 1, wherein, in the formula (I),  $R^1$  is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino  
 10 optionally having substituents or cyano;  $R^2$  is hydrogen;  $a$  is an integer of 1 to 3;  $X$  is  $CH_2$ ,  $S$ ,  $O$  or  $SO_2$ ; and  $Y$  is a group of the formula (III), (IV) or (V), wherein  $R^5$  and  $R^6$  in the formulas (III), (IV) and (V) are the same or different and each is hydrogen, alkyl, halogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, nitro, amino  
 15 optionally having substituents or cyano, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

3. The amide compound of claim 2, which is selected from the group consisting of

20 (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,  
 25 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrazolo[3,4-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide and  
 (S)-4-amino-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-yl)thiochromane-7-  
 30 carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,  
 an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

4. The amide compound of claim 2, which is selected from the

group consisting of

- (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,
- (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
1,1-dioxide,
- 5 (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,
- (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
1,1-dioxide,
- (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide,
- (S)-4-amino-8-methyl-N-(4-pyridyl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide  
10 1,1-dioxide,
- (S)-4-amino-6-methyl-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide and
- (S)-4-amino-6-chloro-N-(1H-pyrrolo[2,3-b]pyridin-4-  
yl)thiochromane-7-carboxamide 1,1-dioxide,
- 15 an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt  
thereof.

- 5. A pharmaceutical agent comprising the amide compound of any  
of claims 1 to 4, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically  
20 acceptable salt thereof.

- 6. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the amide compound  
of any of claims 1 to 4, an isomer thereof or a  
pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and a  
25 pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

- 7. The pharmaceutical agent of claim 5, wherein the  
pharmaceutical agent is at least one member selected from the  
group consisting of an anticancer drug, a suppressive agent of  
30 metastasis of cancer, a suppressive agent of angiogenesis, an  
antihypertensive, an anti-pulmonary hypertension drug, an anti-  
angina pectoris drug, a cerebrovascular contraction suppressive  
agent, an anti-asthma drug, a peripheral circulation-improving  
drug, an early delivery-preventive drug, an anti-



arteriosclerosis drug, a suppressive agent of angiostenosis, an  
anti-inflammatory agent, an analgesic, an immunosuppressant, a  
suppressive agent of autoimmune disorder, an anti-AIDS drug, an  
inhibitor of fertilization and implantation of fertilized egg,  
5 a bone formation-promoting drug, a bone resorption inhibitor, a  
therapeutic agent of retinopathy, a therapeutic agent of  
glaucoma, a nerve axon-regenerating drug, a brain function-  
improving drug, a preventive of cell infection of digestive  
tract, a suppressive agent of fibrosis of various organs, a  
10 therapeutic agent of erectile dysfunction and an agent for the  
prophylaxis or therapy of ischemia-reperfusion injury.

8. A Rho kinase inhibitor comprising the amide compound of any  
of claims 1 to 4, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically  
15 acceptable salt thereof.

9. A therapeutic drug for a disease, in which Rho kinase is  
involved, which comprises the amide compound of any of claims 1  
to 4, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt  
20 thereof.

10. A reagent comprising the amide compound of any of claims 1  
to 4, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt  
thereof.

25

11. A diagnostic agent comprising the amide compound of any of  
claims 1 to 4, an isomer thereof or a pharmaceutically  
acceptable salt thereof.

Fetherstonhaugh & Co.  
Ottawa, Canada  
Patent Agents

# FIG. 1

<u>Artificial Amino Acids</u>												Sequence	Listing	SEQ ID No:5							
477																					
N	Q	R	R	N	L	A	L	E	H	H	H	H	*								
AAT	CAA	AGA	AGA	AAT	CTA	GCA	CTC	GAG	CAC	CAC	CAC	CAC	TAA	CCT	AGG	TAG	CTG	CTG	Sequence	Listing	SEQ ID No:3
TTA	GTT	TCT	TCT	TTA	GAT	CGT	GAG	CTC	GTG	GTG	GTG	GTG	ATT	GGA	TCC	ATC	GAC	GAC	Sequence	Listing	SEQ ID No:4

Xho I

Xho I